

# NONCONFORMIST

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 657.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED ... 6d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

## THE VOTE by BALLOT.

The MOTION for the BALLOT is to be made in the House of Commons on TUESDAY next, June 8th. Friends of the measure in the Constituencies are earnestly requested to write their local members, urging them to vote for the Motion. The town addresses of Members and all other information can be had of the undersigned.

WILLIAM WICKHAM, Honorary Secretary.

Ballot Society's Office, 5, Guildhall Chambers,  
Basinghall-street, London, E.C., 1 June, 1858.

## BAZ A R.

## PLAISTOW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

(A Union on equal terms of Baptists and Independents.)

A BAZAAR of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL WORK, in Aid of this Fund, will be held at PLAISTOW, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of June. Trains from Fenchurch-street Station, or any North London Station (Ed. Return Ticket), leaving Fenchurch-street at 11.40, 12.7, 2.5, 3.37, 4.37, 5.22, 6.22, 8.7; returning up to 10.18 in the Evening. There will be a Concert of Vocal Music each Evening. The Bazaar will open at Twelve each day. Tickets of admission, price 1s., will be taken in exchange for goods. Children half-price.

## PECKHAM RYE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NUNHEAD.

The FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the Opening of the above Place of Worship will be commemorated (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, June 9th, 1858, when a SERMON will be Preached in the Morning by the Rev. E. PAXTON HOOD. Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.

In the Evening a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, when the Rev. J. SHERMAN, of Blackheath, will Preside. The Rev. J. H. Hitchens (the Minister), the Rev. J. Burnet, Jos. Payne, Esq., and other Ministers and Gentlemen, are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The Chair will be taken at Half-past Six o'clock precisely.

Collections will be made in aid of the Building Fund.

**THE COMMITTEE of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE** have the pleasure to announce that J. B. GOUGH will deliver an ADDRESS to CHILDREN in EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, June 10th, on which occasion, a Choir of 500 children, under the superintendence of the Band of Hope Union, will sing several TEMPERANCE MELODIES. Mr. Whiteley, Leader. Doors open at Half-past Five o'clock. To commence at Six.

Admission by Ticket,—to the Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; to the Body of the Hall, 1s.; each Ticket to admit Four Children. Tickets to be had at 337, Strand; at the Band of Hope Union, 37, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; and at the Doors.

This Society has continued for the space of forty years to render pecuniary assistance to Ministers who have been compelled, by age or infirmity, to retire from public duties, and to afford occasional relief to those who have been laid aside by temporary indisposition.—The peculiar sphere of its benevolence is always extending, and demands increasing liberality from the Christian public in its behalf. As a period when much sympathy is awakened on account of the inadequacy of the provision made for Dissenting Ministers, it is earnestly hoped that the zeal of the Churches in behalf of this Society will be greatly revived.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Piper, jun., 173, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.; or the Secretary, the Rev. George Rogers, 6, Frederick's-terrace, Peckham, S.E.

## UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Annual Examination for MATRICULATION in this University will commence on MONDAY the 5th of July.

The Certificate of Age must be transmitted to the Registrar fourteen days before the Examination begins.

By order of the Senate,

WM. B. CARPENTER, M.D.

Registrar.

Burlington House, May 27, 1858.

## NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The COUNCIL are now prepared to receive applications from CANDIDATES for admission as STUDENTS for the MINISTRY at the commencement of the Session in September. Such applications will be received until the 1st JULY; but it is desirable to avoid unnecessary delay.

Students who are able to support themselves during their College Course are expected to do so; but the Council are empowered to grant assistance in those cases in which it is needed.

Candidates who have made the requisite literary attainments are permitted to enter for the Theological Course only. Students of this class admitted next autumn will be of the proper standing to compete for the Pye Smith Scholarships of 1858-9 and 1859-60, and the Burder Scholarships of 1860.

There is a Preparatory Class for Students whose attainments do not enable them to pass the usual Entrance Examination, but who, in other respects, may be approved by the Council.

A few Students of mature age, but giving promise of ability as preachers, may enter for a shortened Literary, in combination with the ordinary Theological Course, upon obtaining the special permission of the Council.

All Communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at the College, St. John's-wood.

ROBERT HALLEY, D.D., Principal.

WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

A TRAINED TEACHER, of several years' experience, is open to an ENGAGEMENT to CONDUCT a DAY-SCHOOL, in connexion with an Independent Cause. Within a short distance from London preferred.

Apply by letter, C. W., 2, Hanover-place, Kennington, Surrey.

A DISSENTING MINISTER, residing in a beautiful part of the Country, wishes to meet with a GENTLEMAN of undoubted piety, and Professional qualifications, as a PARTNER in his Educational Establishment.

For particulars apply to A. B., Mr. C. Bean, 1, James-terrace, Hoxton, London.

THE DAUGHTER of a DISSENTING MINISTER is seeking a SITUATION in a superior LADIES' SCHOOL. Qualifications: English, French, Latin, each grammatically and thoroughly; Music, Singing, Drawing, &c. She would take one department or more as might be required, but prefers a variety of employment; has had considerable experience. Salary 30*l.*

Address, M. M. J., Post-office, Chelmsford, Essex.

TO MILLINERS.—WANTED a YOUNG LADY of Experience.

Apply, stating age, salary required, references, &c., to Mr. Boggs, Draper, Diss.

MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.—A YOUNG LADY, who has served an Apprenticeship of three years to the above Business, is in want of a SITUATION. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable Home.

Address, A. B. H., care of Mr. C. R. Nelson, 25, Bouvierie-street.

TO PARENTS and OTHERS.—A VACANCY occurs for a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE at a respectable RETAIL and DISPENSING DRUG and CHEMICAL ESTABLISHMENT, in the most flourishing town in the South of England. Premium, 20*l.*

Apply to Mr. Dowman, Chemist, Southampton.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-six, a SITUATION in the Wholesale or Retail Grocery Business.

Apply, A. B., Post-office, Little Shelford, Cambridgeshire.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—A VACANCY occurs for an intelligent YOUTH of about Sixteen as an APPRENTICE in an old-established House in the TEA and GROCERY TRADE, in the West of London.

Applications, in the handwriting of the Youth, to J. P., 7, Eatcheap, City, E.C.

WANTED, immediately, by a FAMILY GROCER and TEA DEALER, an active YOUNG MAN, as IMPROVER, who has a general knowledge of the business, and can take his place at the counter. A salary given, and unexceptionable references required.

Apply, stating age and all particulars, to W. F. Mayoss, Shirley, Southampton.

TO CORN MERCHANTS, requiring confidential AGENTS to BUY CORN (on Commission or otherwise), who can attend several Markets weekly in good Corn Districts. The Situation is very favourable, for London or the North, being near to the Great Northern and Eastern Counties Railways.

Address, A. B., "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bouvierie-street, Fleet-street, London.

TO MILLINERS, LACEMEN, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SMALL CONCERN in the above line, in one of the best market towns of Berkshire, which has been conducted by a female. The House and Shop have undergone a thorough repair in the last autumn. Stock and fixtures, about 100 Guineas. Rent only 18*l.* per annum. Situation undeniable. Satisfactory reasons for giving up the same.

Address, in first instance, W. C., 18, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

WENDOVER, BUCKS. Miss LAWS begs to inform her Friends that she will be happy to receive a FEW YOUNG LADIES as BOARDERS, after Midsummer Term moderate. Prospects and references may be had on application. An ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED. An Omnibus passes the door to and from London daily.

Classical and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 19, NEW-WALK, LEICESTER.

Mr. CARRIERE receives a Limited Number of Young Gentlemen to Board and Educate. The Course of Instruction embraces all the branches of a superior English Education, and the Classics.

The Modern Languages, Music and Drawing, by Competent Masters.

Terms, 30*l.* per Annum. Pupils under Ten Years of Age, 25*l.* per Annum.

References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, the Rev. T. Lucas, R. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq., Leicester; E. Pewtress, Esq., 4, Kensington-park terrace, Bayswater, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev. Dr. Aeworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire; and to the Parents of his Pupils.

LADIES' SCHOOL, DAVENTRY, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

MISS DAVIES (daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies), in returning thanks to her Friends for the liberal patronage she has hitherto received, begs to announce the removal of her Establishment from Chapel House to more eligible premises in the High-street, where, after the Mid-summer recess, she will have ample accommodation for a few additional pupils; and to those Parents who may entrust their daughters to her care, she can conscientiously ensure the comfort of home combined with careful instruction in the usual branches of a liberal education.

References:—Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; Rev. J. Brown, Northampton; Rev. J. Bowen, Macclesfield; Rev. H. Bachelor, Shiffield; Rev. R. Eland, Leek, Staffordshire; Rev. T. Jeffery, Daventry; Rev. T. Thomas, Wellingborough; Rev. G. Nicholson, Northampton; Rev. J. Gill, Sudbury, Suffolk; and the Parents of Pupils.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Merchantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. Eleven weeks in each of the four sessions. School Re-opens July 19th.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S., Principal.

N.B. During the past year, Youths from the Upper Divisions have been received into some of the largest Merchantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Kingdom.

## DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.

Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

## THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED ONE MILLION STERLING.

1856.	1857.
£223,000	£289,000
72,780	110,000
17,338	27,000
820,000	1,088,000
{ Accumulated Funds	{ Increased .. 268,000

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal to be had on application. The Income of the Company now exceeds 450,000*l.* a year.

## A CHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY,

26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

March 16, 1858. A question having recently been raised in a Court of Equity, regarding the liability of an Assurance Company to pay claims by Death, in the event of the party assured dying within the "thirty days of grace" allowed for the payment of the Premium, the Board of Directors of this Company call attention to the following clause, printed in all Prospectuses issued by them:—

"Policies continue in force if the Premiums are paid within thirty days from becoming due."

The Board desire to add, they will never dispute the payment of a claim under such circumstances.

By order of the Board,

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

## SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1831.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society was held at EDINBURGH, on 4th MAY, 1858, THOMAS SCOTT ANDERSON, Esq., W.S., in the Chair.

From the Report which was read, it appeared that during the year ending 1st March last 470 Policies were issued. The Sums thereby Assured amounted to 213,970*l.*, and the Annual Premiums thereon to 7,033*l.*

The following was the position of the Society at 1st March; 1858:—

AMOUNT OF EXISTING ASSURANCES	£4,957,144
ANNUAL REVENUE	182,717
ACCUMULATED FUND	1,099,400

Copies of the Report may now be had at the Head Office, or from any of the Society's Agents.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

WM. FINLAY, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE—26, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

OFFICE IN LONDON—26, POULTRY.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

£225,205 ADVANCED ON MORTGAGE.

## PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

CHIEF OFFICE:

37, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

(Certified by the Registrar pursuant to Statute 6 and 7 William IV., c. 32.)

DIRECTORS:

GOVER, JOHN, Esq., New Kent-road, Chairman.  
Burgess, Joseph, Esq., Keen's row, Walworth.  
Burton, J. R., Esq., Dover road and Tooting-common.  
Cuthbertson, F., Esq., Aldersgate street.  
Jennings, S., Esq., Old Broad-street, and Lee.  
Millar, Robert J., Esq., North Brixton.  
Pratt, Daniel, Esq., Fleet street and Cuckfield.  
Silvester, H. R., Esq., Dover-road.  
Thompson, J., Esq., Newgate-street, and Regent's park.

**BANK OF DEPOSIT,**  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.  
3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.  
Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH OR

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of £1. PER WEEK  
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY.

may be secured by an Annual Payment of £1. for a Policy in the  
**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.**

A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid £100 compensation for Accidents 27,988.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectus may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

ESTABLISHED 1847.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY,**  
51, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

R. J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Bennett, C., Esq.  
Bunnell, P., Esq.  
Burton, J. R., Esq.  
Cartwright, R., Esq.  
Cooper, H., Esq.

Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq.  
Grover, W., Esq.  
Lewis, G. C., Esq.  
Pratt, D., Esq.  
Sanders, J., Esq.

AUDITORS.

Burke, G. W., Esq.  
Gladwin, Thos., Esq.

**UNION BANK OF LONDON** (Temple-bar Branch).

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Watson and Sons.

SURGEON—Thomas Turner, Esq.

SURGEON—John Mann, Esq.

STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

January, 1847, to December, 1851, 3,150 policies, for £553,303	
" 1852, " "	8,257
" 1853, " "	679,351
" 1854, " "	8,450
" 1855, " "	760,966
Eleven years . . . . .	9,857
Annual Income . . . . .	£1,993,020

**RESULTS OF MR. F. G. P. NEISON'S VALUATION.**  
At the end of December last, there were 7,483 policies in force, for Assurances amounting to £1,619,814. £s. d.

The total present value of all the assets, £ s. d.  
Reduced and contingent, amount to 781,338 11 1

Present value of liabilities . . . . . 745,988 17 8

Difference, or surplus . . . . . 35,894 13 10

In terms of the Deed of Settlement, one-tenth of the surplus must be set apart for the purposes of the "Reserve Fund," and consequently the remaining nine-tenths fall to be appropriated amongst the various participating policy-holders, according to their respective interests therein. This sum, amounting to £1,885. 11. 1d., will suffice to assign a cash bonus of exactly 2½ per cent. on the premiums now entitled to profits, including those which did not share in the last division three years since, and reversionary bonus of equivalent value, as seen by the following examples of policies of £1,000, on which three premiums have been paid:—

Age when Assured.	Reversionary Bonus.	Cash Bonus.
20	40 7 4	15 9 5
30	44 16 3	19 18 1
40	50 13 5	26 9 5
50	50 15 6	37 11 6
60	51 17 3	59 8 1

Policies for the whole term of Life, effected during the present year, will share in the next Triennial Bonus.

By order, JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

**LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL  
BUILDING SOCIETY.**

APPEAL FOR ADDITIONAL HELP.  
In addition to the indirect influence which the formation and labours of this Society are admitted to have exerted upon the cause of chapel extension in London and throughout the country, it has, during the nine years of its existence, wholly erected, purchased, or aided by loans or grants, 29 chapels, containing 10,300 sittings, and which have cost the Society, and those engaged in these undertakings, £8,000.

II. The Society is under obligations, at the present time, to the extent of £5,000, in consequence of grants promised in aid of the erection of chapels at the following places:—

CHESLSEA,  
WOOLWICH,  
ERITH,  
SOUTHWARK,  
Vauxhall,  
WANDSWORTH,  
NEW PECKHAM,  
KILBURN,  
LIGHGATE.

The aid which the Society has engaged to give to some of these enterprises, while not adequate to their importance, is to the full extent of its present resources.

III. Applications are constantly pressed upon the Committee for assistance in the purchase or erection of chapels in populous neighbourhoods where great destitution prevails, which they are compelled to decline on account of the want of adequate funds.

IV. The population of London is ever shifting, and requires corresponding efforts to meet the necessities of new neighbourhoods; and it may be added that the population of the Metropolis is about equal to that of the entire Kingdom of Scotland, and is increasing at the rate of 40,000 annually. It has been estimated that in Scotland there are 2,500 places of worship where the Gospel is preached, while in the Metropolis there are only 700 such places.

These facts constitute the Committee's appeal for generous contributions, which they would earnestly address, not only to their Brethren in the Metropolis, but throughout the country; for they feel that the present most inadequate provision of the means of public worship in this great capital gives to this Society strong claims upon our churches throughout the United Kingdom.

EUSEBIUS SMITH, Treasurer.  
CHAS. GILBERT, { Secretaries.

JOHN BRAMALL, } Secretaries.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Eusebius Smith, Esq., 35, Camomile-street, City; and by the Secretaries, Esq., 7, Bromfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

AGENTS WANTED.—Chemists, Booksellers, &c., will find the sale of Plumbe's Arrowroot very advantageous. It has long been highly esteemed and recommended by eminent physicians as the best food for infants and invalids.

Mr. Plumbe, Alice-place, Great Alice-street, London. Retail, 1s. 6d. per lb.

**SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.**—  
SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill, invite attention to their very splendid STOCK of ARGENTINE SILVER, which continues to be the best substance for solid silver, and has stood the test of sixteen years' trial. A large show-room in their new building is expressly fitted up for the display of articles manufactured in this metal. The stock comprises dinner, tea, and breakfast services, with every article for the table and sideboard. The Argentine silver spoons and forks are especially recommended for appearance, economy, and durability.

	Table Forks	best quality	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	"	2 16 0	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0
12 Dessert Forks	"	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
12 Dessert Spoons	"	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0
12 Tea Spoons	"	1 7 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
2 Gravy Spoons	"	0 18 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	"	0 16 6	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Mustard Spoons, ditto, each	"	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Sugar Tonga	"	0 1 5 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
Fish Knives	"	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Butter Knives	"	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 9 0
Soup Ladles	"	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Sugar Sifters, pierced	"	0 7 6	0 10 6	0 12 6	0 12 6
6 Egg Spoons, gilt	"	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Moist-sugar Spoons, each	"	0 3 0	0 8 6	0 9 0	0 9 0

Discount for cash, £10 per cent. . . . . 1 13 6

15 10 0 24 7 0 26 18 0

1 13 6 2 8 6 2 13 6

Complets Service . . . . . 15 1 0 21 8 6 24 4 6

These services may be fitted complete in mahogany case at a small additional charge. Any article can be had separately at the same price. One set of corner dishes and covers, 11s. 11s.; one set of dish covers—viz., one 20-inch, one 18-inch, and two 14-inch—four covers in all, 18s. 18s.; full size tea and coffee service, 11s. 11s.; cruet frames, 5s.; salvers, 18s., &c. An enlarged and costly book of engravings, with the prices attached, is just published, and may be obtained on application or by letter. Estimates of services of plate given.—Sarl and Sons (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange.

**WATCHES.**—SARL and SONS, WATCH and CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL, invite attention to their new and splendid Stock of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of their own Manufacture, each Warranted, and Twelve Months' Trial allowed.

LONDON MADE PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

SILVER CASES.

Patent Lever Watches, in double-backed, plain, or engine-turned cases, the movements with the latest improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamelled dial, hand to mark the seconds, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up . . . . . 4 4 0

Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped . . . . . 5 5 0

GOLD CASES.

Patent Lever Watches, in engine-turned or handsomely engraved double-backed gold cases, with richly ornamented gold dials and figures, the movements with the improvements, i.e. detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, and maintaining power . . . . . 11 11 0

Ditto, extra improvements, and jewelled in four holes . . . . . 14 14 0

HORIZONTAL FLAT WATCHES, OF HIGHLY FINISHED CONSTRUCTION.

SILVER CASES.

Horizontal Silver Watches, very flat, jewelled in four holes, engine-turned cases, and enamel dials . . . . . 2 15 0

Ditto, highly finished, silver dials . . . . . 3 10 0

GOLD CASES.

Horizontal Gold Watches, with highly finished movements, jewelled in four holes, double-backed, engine-turned cases, enamel dials . . . . . 6

Ditto, with beautifully engraved cases, and chased gold dials . . . . . 7 10 0

A Selection can be made from upwards of 1,000 Watches, Books containing Drawings and Prices may be had on application.

Watches will be forwarded to every part of the Kingdom, free of expense, in answer to orders containing a remittance.

SARL and SONS, WATCH and CLOCK Manufacturers (the new building), 17 and 18, Cornhill, London.

**SILVER PLATE.**—SARL and SONS, 17 and 18, Cornhill.—A spacious and magnificent gallery is fitted up in Sarl and Sons' new building, for the display of SILVER PLATE. The entire stock is just finished, and comprises every article requisite for the table or sideboard. The patterns are from the most recent designs.

FIDDLE PATTERN SPOONS AND FORKS.

	oz. s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	30 at 7 4 . . . . .	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 7 4 . . . . .	7 6 8
12 Table Forks	30 7 4 . . . . .	11 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 7 4 . . . . .	7 6 8

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guilty of folly and ingratitude, were we now to exchange them for despondency and inaction.

Let it be borne in mind, moreover, that the bulk of the members of the Upper House are not in the habit of deciding a political question by their individual views of its merits. They seldom care to listen to a debate. If they attend the House at all, they do so to carry out the bidding of some chief. Most of them are contented to put their political consciences under the guardianship of this or that leader, and virtually, if not literally, to say to their champion, "Use my vote as your own." Some half-dozen men, one half of them at odds with the other half, constitute, to all practical purposes, the House of Lords. The bell-wethers of party really determine whether the flock shall go. Along the narrowest ledge of rock, or over the most formidable looking gap, the body will follow when the head leads the way. Lord Derby on the one side, the Marquis of Lansdowne on the other, have between them the proxies of more than half the members of the "august assembly," and can influence pretty surely the votes of the other half. A question before the Lords is like a game of chess. There are various dignities, with more or less power, and a good many pawns—but, after all, the players are seldom more than one on each side. And the real contest is, very often, far other than the ostensible one. Thus, the abolition of the Church-rates is a very minor and secondary matter, in their view, regarded as one of political principle. Under the name of Church Cess, they were abolished in Ireland twenty years ago. The merits of the question will not now, any more than then, enter into the strife. The chief consideration will be—Is abolition the best move to be next taken? And, naturally, the answer will be in accordance with the general position of the game.

It might seem, at first blush, that, if this be true, they who, like ourselves, desire the immediate extinction of this ecclesiastical tax, can only sit quiet and watch for the issue, conscious of utter inability to influence it. But this is by no means the case. The stake played for by the patrician leaders is empire—and this can only be had and held by favour of the House of Commons. When it is once clearly ascertained that the Lower House expresses not merely the direction, but the determination, of the public will on any matter, the Government in the Upper House must yield to it, or the Opposition, in earnest expectation of ousting them, will employ it as a lever of party. For, after all, in the one House as in the other, popularity is strength—and no statesman can long retain his power who does not show more or less deference to public opinion. So that what we have now to do, and what we may do with a sufficient conviction of near, and, peradventure, immediate success, is to convince the Lords, through their respective leaders, that the constituencies who elect the House of Commons, thoroughly sympathising with them in their anti-Church-rate policy, are resolved to press it on to a satisfactory settlement, and will regard no administration as worthy of the support of their representatives which does not give effect to their will on this question. We cannot approach the Lords precisely as we have been wont to approach the House of Commons—but, certainly, there are modes in which they may be got at, some of which should be forthwith resorted to.

For instance, the proper moment has now arrived for raining a flood of petitions upon the table of the Upper House. An *impromptu* committee should undertake, in every considerable place, the management of this work. There is no time to append to any one petition a very large number of signatures—but a much deeper impression may be made by other means—such as a classification of petitions. Thus *municipal bodies* ought everywhere to be invited to petition—*magistrates*, where there are two or three favourable—*vestry-meetings* wherever the churchwarden can be got to call them—congregations of all denominations—and, in some cases, *Sunday-*

*school teachers.* County associations, ministerial and fraternal unions, and many other religious organisations, would do service by making their voice heard on this occasion. We have no doubt the Executive Committee of the *Liberation Society* will be prompt and energetic in lending assistance wherever it is wanted—and we most sincerely trust that the friends of the bill everywhere will instantly bestir themselves.

Since the foregoing observations were penned, and as if to show that the *Lords* are not insensible to the pressure of public opinion, it will be seen by a reference to our *Parliamentary intelligence* that the *Upper House* are about to yield, although with characteristic awkwardness, to the public will, on the question of the civil disabilities of Jewish subjects. The task before us, then, is far from being a hopeless one, if we "work with a will" to accomplish it. As we get within sight of the goal, it becomes us to strain every nerve.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more! A little thoughtful pre-arrangement, a few hours' trouble, a very trifling expenditure of time and money, on the part of all those who desire to see *Church-rates* among "the things that were," will achieve marvels. Let the opportunity be turned to account with that spirit which has carried us on through such a series of victories, and we shall shortly illustrate by a more striking example than any which has yet awakened thankfulness, the wonderful progress of religious equality.

## THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

(From the *New York Independent* of May 13.) Henceforth there can be no mistake as to the attitude of the Publishing Committee upon the subject of slavery. The indiscretion of their friends has made it manifest to all men. And now we are willing to go before the churches upon the new issue which they have raised. Men, brothers, and fathers, look at these facts:

1. The majority in the Tract Society meeting yesterday voted to approve the *action* [or inaction] of the Publishing Committee during the past year, though distinctly warned that by that naked *vote* they would virtually *rescind* the resolutions of the Committee of Fifteen, unanimously adopted in May, 1857.

2. They refused to reaffirm the 4th resolution of last year, declaring that the society "can and ought to publish upon the moral duties which grow out of the existence of slavery, and the moral evils and vices which it is known to promote."

3. When the tract called *Sambo and Toney*, which instructs servants in their duties, and bids them "obey their masters in all things," was brought fairly before the meeting, the majority refused to vote to print a tract on the *duties of masters*, according to the *New Testament*.

4. Finally, most of all, worst of all, they refused to vote that no publication of the society SHALL IMPLY THE CHRISTIAN LAWFULNESS OF AMERICAN SLAVERY! Christian brethren, think of these things. This is the platform upon which a tumultuous majority of New York merchants have now placed the Publishing Committee. This is the new and revolutionary platform upon which the secretaries and agents will now go before the churches to solicit funds. Will the churches receive them? Will pastors admit them to their pulpits? Can they look for the contributions of men who own a Master with whom is no respect of persons?

The cause of truth and righteousness against the policy of the Tract Administration, is stronger today than it has been at any time during the last two years. The friends of the Administration have given to that cause the moral triumph which we foretold as certain. The action of yesterday cannot stand. The Tract Administration will be the first to move to extricate themselves from the crushing weight which it has imposed upon them. The penalty inflicted upon them by the meeting is greater far than would have been that of a peremptory dismissal. Let the true friends of the society remain faithful to their great trust; giving no money while this action stands, but discharging their duty of protest and discussion, at every opportunity.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 18th ult., says:—

The Tract Society had a stormy meeting last week,

and by the aid of the New York shopkeepers, with whom the trade with the South over-rides all other considerations, the Anti-Slavery party were outvoted, and it was declared the duty of the society to refrain from publishing any tract touching upon the duties of masters to their slaves, or on any subject connected with or arising out of, the "institution." This will at once stop supplies from most of the country congregations throughout the North, who are determined that the patriarchal domestic arrangement of their Southern brethren shall not be left untouched. The defeated party have not yet declared whether they will abide or not; but several of the leaders recommend remaining in the ranks, and continuing to protest and vote, but refusing to pay any more money.

## CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

**TOWCESTER.** — PROPOSED CHURCH-RATE.—At a meeting held in this town a few days ago, a three-penny rate was proposed, on which the following amendment was moved and seconded, "That this meeting do adjourn until the bill now awaiting the third reading in the Commons is disposed of." This for some time the chairman (the senior churchwarden) refused to put: Another amendment was in consequence moved, that a halfpenny rate be granted, upon which the chairman expressed his willingness to put the first amendment if the last was withdrawn. It was then put and carried.

**ALTON.** — CHURCH-RATE CONTEST.—A vestry was held on Friday, the 21st, at which a Church-rate of fourpence in the pound was asked for. An amendment was proposed, and, on the votes being taken, there were—For the rate, 30; against, 25. A poll was demanded, which closed on Saturday, at four o'clock. The votes were—For the rate, 138; against, 77; majority, 61. The opponents of the rate had been led to expect a larger measure of support from the recent Anti-Church-rate majority in the House of Commons, but they have been disappointed. They must try to submit to the majority with the best grace they can. The yearly scandal exhibited in the sale of Quakers' property for the payment of Church-rates is still to be continued in our midst. No illustration of the iniquity of this impost is better suited to show its character than its operations in Alton. There is a large and influential Quaker element in the population. This section of the community is foremost in all acts of benevolence. They provide excellent schools for the education of 380 children, and that number is actually under regular training. To their labours and contributions the Mechanics' Institution and Museum—second to none in towns of like size in the kingdom—owe their existence. In short, their character and influence give tone to the character of the place, and yet, with all this useful practical piety and benevolence, their goods are seized and sold year by year to support the State-Church, to give the clergy the means of accomplishing their small modicum of good, which shrinks into insignificance beside the self-imposed voluntary efforts of these really Christian people, who, without ostentation, show their faith by their works.—*Hants Independent*.

**SELBY.** — In this parish, the chairman of a vestry meeting, the Rev. F. W. Harper, refused to put an amendment, "That this meeting be adjourned to the 26th of May, 1859," as contrary to the law. The original motion was then put to the meeting, for which about a dozen hands were held up; when the show of hands for the contrary was called for, at least three-fourths of the meeting voted against the motion. Mr. Pearson, on behalf of the churchwardens, demanded a poll, which is proceeding. The *Leeds Mercury* does not understand upon what ground the chairman refused to put the amendment to the meeting, although it would have come more regularly in the shape of a substantive motion for adjournment, instead of as an amendment upon the original motion. But either as motion or amendment it ought to have been put from the chair before the motion for the rate.

**FAILURE OF A CHURCH-RATE PROSECUTION.** — At the Chorley petty sessions, on Tuesday, no fewer than twenty-five of the inhabitants of the village of Withnel were summoned for non-payment of a Church-rate to the parish. Mr. W. P. Roberts, of Manchester, who had been engaged for the defence, said his clients objected to pay the rate for two reasons. First, because it was laid for the purpose of purchasing a hearse; secondly, because the rate had not been legally made. He said that at the last meeting, in May, last year, a gentleman proposed a Church-rate of 1d. in the pound for the purchase of a hearse and 1d. for other purposes. He said the hearse would cost 60d. Two other parishes had agreed to share the expense, and had paid 20d. The proposition was afterwards put to the vote, but it was negatived by a large majority, and the meeting then separated without making a rate. He contended that a hearse was not within the meaning of a Church-rate. On the 10th of December last, he said, another meeting was called for the same purposes as that convened in May. He (Mr. Roberts) would be able to prove that in taking the votes not less than sixteen votes were recorded in favour of the rate for persons who were not present at the meeting. The number of votes declared by the tellers was forty-nine for the rate and forty-four against it. There was no appointment of proxies at the meeting, and if there had been, proxies were not legal in Church-rate contests. The bench said that if Mr. Roberts could prove the latter facts there would be sufficient evidence to quash their jurisdiction. Joseph Butterfield was then called. He proved that sixteen votes were recorded by proxy in favour of the rate, and two against it. The chairman, after a few moments' deliberation with his brother magistrates, intimated that the bench were quite satisfied that there was bona fide ground for

disputing the validity of the rate, and as their jurisdiction was thereby quashed, the summonses against the other parties must be dismissed, and all proceedings cease, so far as they were concerned, in all the cases that they had heard.

**THE HARBOUROUGH CHURCH-RATE SALE.** — We have considered it our duty to lay before our readers a full and detailed report of the proceedings at Market Harborough on Saturday last, on which day the goods of Mr. Nunneley and Mr. Jarman, seized under distress warrant for non-payment of Church-rates, were submitted to public auction. Upon the legal merits of the Harborough case, we have at present no wish to enlarge, the more especially since we understand that it is the intention of Mr. Nunneley to appeal for redress to a higher and far wiser tribunal than that which has given judgment against him in the first instance. It is to the social, moral, and, above all, the religious effects of the scene recently witnessed in the Market-place of Harborough that we now wish to call especial attention. If the particulars which our reporter has minutely described appear undignified and repulsive, if the whole affair is pronounced but a few degrees removed from a disgraceful brawl, and its issue a scandal to public decency, the fault must rest not with those who unwillingly chronicle such occurrences, but with those who labour with misplaced zeal and reckless infatuation to promote their existence and to perpetuate their continuance.

In truth, the petty crusade instituted by the Harborough authorities against liberty of conscience may well be allowed to tell its own story, and to inculcate its own moral. The disturbance at the sale on Saturday last, appears to have had the usual course of such offensive exhibitions, and to have been quite as beneficial to the Church, and quite as edifying to the public in general, as on similar occasions, when the cause of national religion has been represented, not by the holy life of the revered minister, nor by the arguments of the pious controversialist, but by the hammer of the salesman and the distress warrant of the overseer. There was a plentiful display of coarse exultation among the party favourable to the enforcement of compulsory rates, and, as it may well be conceived, something like a proportionate indignation on the part of those bystanders who were conscientiously opposed to such exactions. Between both, the usual exchange of not over-refined pleasantries took place, while Mr. Nunneley's bacon and scrubbing brushes, followed by Mr. Jarman's candles and sugar, were knocked down in succession to the highest bidder. Drunkenness was there, invoking its tipsy blessings on the great religious demonstration of the day. Intolerance was fully represented, displaying in word and gesture the effects of a worse intoxication. The proceedings were wound up by an address from Mr. Stanyon, terribly calculated to damage the connexion between Church and State in the estimation of all present, and of which the repression would in our opinion have been cheaply purchased by any true friend to the Establishment at a cost of ten times the rate in dispute. The assembly then dispersed—how prepared by the exhibition of Saturday for the religious exercises of the day following, our readers may imagine for themselves.—*Leicester Mercury*.

**A NOVEL PROVISION FOR THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.** — A landed proprietor in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire has intimated to his tenants that in the event of the abolition of Church-rates they will be charged with the rate as rent, calculated on the average of the last three years.

**THE NEW DEAN OF YORK.** — "A Yorkshire Curate" and "A Yorkshire Layman," writing in the *Times*, both grievously complain of the alleged appointment of the Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe to this Deanery. For fifteen years he has held no clerical office whatever. He formerly held the family living of Kirby-Misperton, value 1,000*l.* a-year, and in 1841 he succeeded to a fortune said to be 8,000*l.* a-year.

**NEW BISHOPRIC FOR NEW ZEALAND.** — Her Majesty's Government have given a formal assent to the subdivision of the diocese of New Zealand, and the creation of a new bishopric, the seat of which shall be at Wellington, the Ven. Archdeacon Abraham, B.D., formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and assistant-master at Eton, will be the first Bishop of Wellington. The rev. gentleman is now in England, and will be consecrated so soon as the formal preliminaries can be arranged. Another bishopric will be formed as speedily as possible, the seat of which will be at Nelson, and a third at Tauranga, an exclusively Maori district. The Ven. William Williams, Archdeacon of Waipu, will be the Bishop of Tauranga, and the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has been nominated to the bishopric of Nelson. New Zealand will be erected into a province, over which Dr. Selwyn, the present bishop, will be metropolitan.

**THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ON THE INDIA QUESTION.** — The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was on Wednesday engaged in hearing the report of the India Mission scheme, the operation of which had been somewhat disturbed by recent events, and by the consideration of overtures on the questions of education and evangelisation of India. In 1856 the General Assembly resolved by a large majority to accept for their mission schools the grants in aid offered under the despatch of 1854, establishing or extending the system of education in India. The next assembly confirmed that acceptance, but it was again overtured to the present assembly to withdraw its connexion from that scheme. The overture from the Presbytery of Jedburgh prayed the rev. court to "reprobate any connexion, even the most remote, with a system of education which proceeds

upon a total religious neutrality, and places idolatry and the Gospel upon a common footing—a system hostile to the conversion and civilisation of the natives of India, perverse in its principles, and contrary to all the obligations of a Christian Government." Another overture was laid on the table, praying the assembly to petition the Legislature that the Government of India should disconnect itself from the management of Hindoo or Mohammedan shrines, withhold its sanction from the system of caste, suppress immoral rites and usages, and remove the interdict against the use of the Bible in the public colleges and schools. A long discussion ensued, in which the principle of religious neutrality in education was vindicated by the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Haddington, and other speakers, as the only possible and just principle on which a scheme of education could be established by Government for the native population of India, and the following motion, made by that rev. doctor, was carried by a majority of eighty-six to thirty-one:—

The General Assembly adhere to the general principles on which their mission in India has hitherto been conducted; but in respect of the altered circumstances of India, instruct their committee on Foreign Missions to consider in how far the carrying out of those principles may be thereby affected, and further petition the Legislature that, under the future government of India, no encouragement may be given to idolatry, and every opportunity afforded for the extension of the Christian religion.

**MEMORIAL TO DR. WATTS.** — A meeting of the sub-committee for promoting the erection of a statue in Southampton to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts was (says the *Hants Independent*) held on Tuesday evening, the Venerable Archdeacon Wigram in the chair. It was resolved that a public meeting to forward the object in view should be held on an early day, and we have no doubt that the views of the committee will be warmly seconded by the public at large. The subjoined letter, addressed by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Lucas, of Chilworth Tower, an artist of great merit, was read at the meeting:—

94, Piccadilly, April 29, 1858.

My dear Sir,—I shall have great pleasure in being a subscriber to your statue of Dr. Watts, and will let you know the amount of my subscription when your arrangements are further matured.

Yours faithfully,

A. Lucas, Esq.

PALMERSTON.

**COST OF STATE-PRAYERS.** — Having seen a statement that a day of thanksgiving for our successes in India is likely to be appointed, we deem it pertinent to call attention to the fact, that the estimates now before the House of Commons contain the sum of 567*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* for the postage of the proclamation and forms of prayer on the occasion of the "Day of Humiliation." Why, we should like to know, should Nonconformists be called upon to pay the expense of commanding the Established clergy to pray, or of supplying them with the language in which they are to do it?—*Liberator for June*.

**THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARKS.** — On Sunday afternoon upwards of fifty thousand persons assembled in the Regent's-park to listen to the People's Subscription Band. The music was under the direction of Mr. Perry, of her Majesty's Theatre, and consisted of about thirty well-known performers. The sale of programmes, by which the band is principally supported, realised nearly 20*l.* Among the persons present were several members of Parliament. The crowd was perfectly orderly, and appeared to listen to the music with attention. The band played from four o'clock till six in the afternoon.

**THE FREE CHURCH AND THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.** — The General Assembly of the Free Church met at Edinburgh on the 26th ult., Dr. Beith, of Stirling, being Moderator. The Assembly has followed the example of the Congregational Union with regard to the revival of religion in America. On the motion of Dr. Candlish, Dr. M'Lean, late President of Lafayette College, was requested to address the Assembly in connection with this subject. He believed, he said, that, in the wonderful revival of religion now going on in America, God was preparing an agency for diffusing His truth with increased vigour throughout the world. The revival has made its way over the whole of the United States. A traveller might go over three thousand miles of country, and, stop where he might, he could go into a prayer-meeting. No unusual means or agency had been employed to produce the revival. In the prayer-meetings no exercise occupied more than five minutes, and a remarkable directness, like that of a beggar asking for bread, characterised the prayers. The newspaper press, almost without exception, bears respectful testimony to the work. He repelled the idea that the movement is to be ascribed to the impulsiveness of the American people. He gave interesting illustrations of the great influence exercised by private individuals, and dwelt emphatically on the value of the assistance which members of the Church might render to elders and ministers. The revival has strongly affected the colleges and other seminaries of learning. He believed that the work would yet make great progress in America, and confidently hoped that it would be extended to Britain. On the motion of Dr. Candlish, it was resolved to set apart a diet of the Assembly for prayer and conference regarding the present remarkable work of God in America. At a subsequent meeting, Dr. Candlish read extracts from newspapers in regard to the revivals in America. He stated that it had been ascertained by accounts, received as late as the preceding day, that above 2,000 cities, towns, and villages had more or less been visited by this blessing. He recommended that they should use their influence in circulating the excellent paper prepared by Mr. Cullen, giving a short and simple account of the work in America, of which no less than 30,000 copies had been already circulated. Colonel Anderson, H.E.I.C.S., read a

letter from an elder of the Free Church in Montreal, giving an account of the remarkable spiritual manifestations which had taken place in that city. After some further observations from Mr. Robert Paul and Mr. Edmonstone, the subject was adjourned.

### Religious Intelligence.

**MR. SPURGEON'S NEW CHAPEL.**—The paragraph which appeared in our last week's impression with this heading was without foundation. No arrangement with the Fishmongers' Company has been concluded. The building committee, however, have made another offer for the open space opposite the Elephant and Castle, but at present no definite answer has been received. In the course of an eloquent sermon on Sunday morning at the Surrey Music Hall, Mr. Spurgeon announced to his numerous congregation that it was his intention on Friday week to preach from the Grand Stand to his friends at Epsom.

**MR. MOFFAT THE MISSIONARY.**—A Cape paper of the 7th ult. says:—"An interesting missionary meeting was held in Union Chapel on Monday evening. The Rev. Mr. Moffat, of Kuruman, was the principal speaker, and in a lengthened address he gave a highly interesting account of his own very distinguished labours in the far interior. He referred particularly to his recent visit to Mosilikatse, the celebrated veteran chieftain of the Matabele. He sketched the character of that remarkable man in interesting and graphic outlines, and spoke of the prospects opened up to missionary enterprise in that populous and extensive country. Mosilikatse had been always opposed to the introduction of missionaries among his people, over whom he rules with a rod of iron. But it is well known, however, that Mr. Moffat's personal influence with him has induced him to relent, and he has expressed his willingness to receive missionaries now, provided that Mr. Moffat himself goes with them and resides with them in the country. This it is Mr. Moffat's intention to do—at least for a year or two, until the mission becomes confirmed and settled there. Mr. Moffat has been engaged in the forefront of missionary work in this continent for the last forty-one years; and, though old age is now creeping over him, he retains much of the vigour, spirit, and intrepidity of his earlier years."

**COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO THE REV. DR. RAFFLES.**—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., a number of ministers of the Independent denomination dined together at the Eastham Ferry Hotel, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the Rev. Dr. Raffles, on the occasion of his having completed his seventieth year. The party numbered twelve, and comprised clergymen connected with Liverpool and the immediate neighbourhood. The Rev. John Kelly presided. On the conclusion of the dinner, the chairman drew attention to the more immediate object for which they had assembled, and, after some introductory observations, presented to the Rev. Dr. Raffles an address from his brethren in the ministry. The address was handsomely got up, being printed on vellum. It expressed the sincere congratulations of the ministers on the event which had taken place, and the feeling of respect and affection which they entertained towards the Rev. Dr. Raffles personally. The address was signed by thirteen members of the Fraternal Association of Independent Ministers of Liverpool and its immediate neighbourhood. The Rev. Dr. Raffles, in receiving the address, replied in feeling terms. He took a brief review of his ministerial career, and the present position of Independency in Liverpool, contrasting the body now with what it was when his labours commenced in that town. At that time, he said, there were only two Independent Churches, but now, exclusive of the Welsh Independents, they could number thirteen. He acknowledged in expressive and appropriate language the congratulations of his ministerial brethren, and their kind sentiments towards him, as embodied in the address. Addresses were subsequently delivered by other ministers.

**AGED PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS.**—We cordially invite attention to the Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Dissenting Ministers, the annual meeting of which was held at the Milton Club on the 25th of last month, and which makes a renewed appeal to the Christian public by an advertisement in our columns. This society has been labouring for forty years to give pecuniary aid to ministers of the Gospel who, having been compelled by bodily affliction or the infirmities of old age to retire from public duties, are placed in circumstances of painful destitution. It makes annual grants to about fifty cases of this description, and gives occasional donations to others, in which the disqualifying indisposition is of a more temporary kind. The applications for its assistance are continually increasing, without a corresponding augmentation of its funds, which has evidently induced the committee to make some special effort on its behalf. That committee, we find from the report transmitted for our inspection, consists of some of the most influential gentlemen in connexion with the Protestant Dissenters. It may, we think, be reasonably hoped that its claims when duly considered, and especially at a time in which the inadequate support of Dissenting Ministers is being brought into particular notice, will be extensively acknowledged, and that the requisite assistance, by annual subscriptions, by donations, or by congregational collections, will be supplied.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.**—The annual public examination of the children in this institution took place on Thursday; John Remington Mills, Esq., the president, in the chair. The attendance of visitors was very numerous, and

great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The examinations took place in the following order:—Scripture history, by Mr. Saunders, of the British and Foreign School Society; geography, by Mr. White, of the Abbey Schools, Bethnal-green; English history and grammar, by Mr. Langton, of the British and Foreign School Society; and mental arithmetic, by Mr. Lawrence, of the schools connected with Dr. Archer's Church. At the close of the examination, which was agreeably interspersed with singing, the chairman expressed his high gratification at the proficiency of the children, stating that the object of the governors was not merely to give them that kind of education which would enable them to obtain their livelihood, but to impress upon them their moral and religious duties. The education given in the institution had progressed with the demands of the times, and the governors had abundant reason to thank God that their efforts had been blessed to so great an extent. He was most happy to add, that those ladies who had taken girls from the establishment spoke in the highest terms of their general good conduct. On the motion of Mr. Charles a vote of thanks was given to the examiners, which was acknowledged by Mr. Saunders and Mr. White, the former of whom stated that the children had acquitted themselves most admirably, and that their instructors were highly deserving of the confidence of the friends of the institution. A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the proceedings were terminated by the children singing the National Anthem.

**NOVEL SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEA PARTY.**—On Thursday last a tea party of an interesting and somewhat unusual character, was held at Zion Chapel, Trowes. It originated in an invitation to the teachers of the Sunday School by the parents of the children, who also extended their liberality to several friends who had conducted the services at the chapel, or had taken a special interest in the school. The Rev. John Alexander presided at the early part of the meeting, and was succeeded by the Rev. F. S. Turner. After tea many of the parents, some of whom had themselves been scholars, cheerfully testified to the good which their children had received, and expressed their deep gratitude to the teachers, who in acknowledging the kindness shown to them, expressed the hope that their hospitable entertainers would practically aid them in their efforts to further the true interests of their children. About 150 persons were present, and the proceedings were characterised throughout by an earnestness which augured well for the future prosperity of the school.—*Norfolk News.*

### Correspondence.

#### NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As it may be useful to congregations and others in possession of Non-parochial Registers to know that an opportunity still offers of securing the legal validity of such records, through the Commission of Inquiry appointed last year, I beg to forward for your information the subjoined copy of a letter received from the secretary of the Commissioners, from which it will appear that registers sent to Somerset House immediately will arrive in time for examination, with a view to their being brought under the beneficial provisions of the "Non-Parochial Registers Bill," now before Parliament.

I am, Sir, your very faithful servant,

JOHN ANGUS.

40, Burton-crescent, May 29, 1858.

[Copy.]

Non-Parochial Registers Commission,  
General Register Office,  
Somerset House, London, (W.C.)

May 28, 1858.

SIR,—The Bill brought into Parliament by Her Majesty's Government for giving legal validity to the Registers examined and reported on by this Commission having passed the House of Commons, now stands for consideration in the House of Lords.

Clause 2 of the Bill refers to the Registers sent to the Commissioners too late to be reported on, and to others received since the date of their Report; and provision is made for the examination of all such Registers, with a view to their being placed on the same footing as the others.

In the anticipation that the Bill as now framed will become law, the Commissioners desire me to state that they will not object to receive for inspection any Registers which may be forwarded to them IMMEDIATELY; but as no book can be received after the passing of the Bill, it will be obvious that any delay in the transmission of a Register will, in all probability, endanger its reception. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Rev. —. JAMES T. HAMMACK, Secretary.

#### THE AMERICAN REVIVALS AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A great revival is reported to have taken place among the American churches, and as these are known to be the bulwarks of slavery, the inquiry arises, How can religion and slavery form so fraternal a union? During twenty years of revivals, their number of church members was doubled; yet how was it that the number of slaves in the slave states was meantime doubled also? Frederick Douglass says, "They have men-stealers for ministers, women-whippers for missionaries, and cradles-plunderers for church members. The man who wields the blood-clotted cow-skin during the week fills the pulpit on Sunday, and claims to be the minister of the meek and lowly Jesus. The man who robs me of my earnings at the end of each week, meets me as a class-leader on Sunday morning, to show me the way of life and the path of salvation. We have men sold to build churches, women sold to support the Gospel, and babes sold to purchase Bibles for the poor heathen—all for the glory of God and the good of souls." Church members hold

more than 600,000 slaves, and not one instance was known of a slave having been set free as the result of twenty years of revivals. Notwithstanding this anomaly Christianity is opposed to slavery; and by permission I will make a few suggestions which may aid your readers in judging of the true character of the popular religion of America.

The revivals in New England, in the days of Jonathan Edwards, seem to have promoted emancipation, as the New England states emancipated their slaves soon after they had taken place. But those of a later period have produced no such result. They never had this object in view. To accomplish this a change would have been required in the character of the churches. This the Revivalists have never sought. What they have sought and gained has been simply an increase of members. Among all creeds slavery finds defenders and assailants; so that the creed of a church is no index to the relations it sustains to slavery. Dividing the churches by their relations to slavery they form the three following classes:—

First, those defending slavery as a Divine institution. Secondly, those embracing two elements—the advocates and the opponents of slavery.

Thirdly, those that regard slaveholding as an atrocious villainy.

As already suggested, a revival does not change the character of the church. The convert, of course, usually receives the moral impress of the church with which he unites; the effect, therefore, on the anti-slavery struggle may be easily traced. If a revival takes place among the first class of churches, it increases the number of slaveholding and pro-slavery religionists—strengthens the slave power—and rivets the fetters of the slave. In the second class of churches, it would aid the anti-slavery, or the slaveholding party, as the one or the other may be in the ascendency, and control the movement. In the third class of churches, it would, by strengthening the anti-slavery power, hasten the overthrow of slavery. A few facts will illustrate this. A Baptist church in Wheeling, Virginia, is published as one of those which has shared in the revival. Two hundred converts have united with it. This church permits its members to hold slaves. About two years since it dismissed its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Malcolm, from his office simply because he advocated the propriety of establishing schools for the coloured people, and so preparing them for freedom. When in Virginia, about ten years since, I visited this church. It was in the midst of a revival. The pastor, a Vermonter, had been preaching each evening for three weeks. We had been fellow-students, and he invited me to preach for him. I consented, on condition that I should have full liberty to preach against slavery. This he declined, as the pastor preached. At the close of the sermon the front pews were, by the request of the pastor, vacated, and those who were anxious about the salvation of the soul were requested to come forward and occupy them. To this, about fifteen white young people responded. The pastor then requested that a side pew be vacated, and invited coloured people to take a seat there. A few woe-begone slaves and dejected-looking free coloured people responded. Being called upon to pray, I prayed that slave-holders might be led to repentance. One of the members of the church held twelve slaves. Of the 6,000 ministers in the slave states not more than twenty of them preached against slavery, the rest justify the system as ordained of God. The usual course is either to kill, or else drive to the free States such ministers as preach against slavery, and to reward with wealth and honour those who are its advocates.

In Baltimore a daily prayer-meeting is now held, yet from that city a vessel laden with slaves sails every fortnight. Dr. Fuller, pastor of a Baptist church there, has one hundred slaves. The following letter from his pen was addressed to the Rev. Elion Galusha:—

"Dear Brother,—We have prayerfully examined our Bibles, and are perfectly satisfied that (while slavery may be abused, and the abuse, of course, be sinful) God has authorised the domestic relations here existing. Jesus Christ—whose heart, as you say, 'was a fountain of love,' and who was terribly severe against every infringement of the Divine law, came into this world, and saw slavery existing, yet he condemned it not. The Holy Ghost, after his ascent, expressly authorised slavery. Grace be with you, and all who love the blessed Jesus.—Your brother, R. FULLER."

This was published in the *Recorder* and *Watchman*, a Baptist paper of North Carolina. About twelve months since the *Freeman* stated that there was a revival in Dr. Fuller's church. Baltimore is referred to by Joseph Sturge, Esq., who, in his work, describing his visit to the United States, says:—

"The religious public of this city appear to be doing nothing collectively to abolish or ameliorate slavery—and with the exception of 'friends,' and the body who have lately seceded from them—I fear that all are more or less implicated in its actual guilt. I was informed that not long since even the Roman Catholics, who are more free from the contamination than many other religious bodies, had, in some parts of the State, sold several of their own Church members, and applied the proceeds to the erection of a place of worship . . . The American slave trade is carried on in the most open manner in this city." Describing a visit to a Baltimore slave prison, he says:—"There were only five or six negroes in stock; but the proprietor told us he had sometimes three and four hundred there. He had shipped off a cargo to New Orleans the day before. . . . He said his mother had been for fifty years a member of the Wesleyan body." Mr. Sturge afterwards addressed a letter to the slave trader, in which he observes:—"In passing from thy premises, I looked in upon the Triennial Convention of the Baptists of the United States, then in session in the city of Baltimore, where I found slaveholding ministers of high rank in the Church urging successfully the exclusion from the Missionary Board of the Society of all those who, in principle and practice, were known to be decided Abolitionists, and the result of their efforts satisfied me that the darkest picture of slavery is not to be found in the gaol of the slave-trader, but rather in a convocation of professed ministers of the Gospel, expelling from the Board of the Society, formed to enlighten the heathen of other nations, all who consistently labour for the overthrow of a system which denies a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures to three millions of heathen at home."

I had designed to show that many of the churches in the Free States which claim to be in the full tide of the revival are connected with the slaveholding Churches,

and by the aid of the New York shopkeepers, with whom the trade with the South over-rides all other considerations, the Anti-Slavery party were outvoted, and it was declared the duty of the society to refrain from publishing any tract touching upon the duties of masters to their slaves, or on any subject connected with or arising out of, the "institution." This will at once stop supplies from most of the country congregations throughout the North, who are determined that the patriarchal domestic arrangement of their Southern brethren shall not be left untouched. The defeated party have not yet declared whether they will secede or not; but several of the leaders recommend remaining in the ranks, and continuing to protest and vote, but refusing to pay any more money.

## CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

TOWCESTER.—PROPOSED CHURCH-RATE.—At a meeting held in this town a few days ago, a three-penny rate was proposed, on which the following amendment was moved and seconded, "That this meeting do adjourn until the bill now awaiting the third reading in the Commons is disposed of." This for some time the chairman (the senior churchwarden) refused to put. Another amendment was in consequence moved, that a halfpenny rate be granted, upon which the chairman expressed his willingness to put the first amendment if the last was withdrawn. It was then put and carried.

ALTON.—CHURCH-RATE CONTEST.—A vestry was held on Friday, the 21st, at which a Church-rate of fourpence in the pound was asked for. An amendment was proposed, and, on the votes being taken, there were—For the rate, 30; against, 25. A poll was demanded, which closed on Saturday, at four o'clock. The votes were—For the rate, 138; against, 77; majority, 61. The opponents of the rate had been led to expect a larger measure of support from the recent Anti-Church-rate majority in the House of Commons, but they have been disappointed. They must try to submit to the majority with the best grace they can. The yearly scandal exhibited in the sale of Quakers' property for the payment of Church-rates is still to be continued in our midst. No illustration of the iniquity of this impost is better suited to show its character than its operations in Alton. There is a large and influential Quaker element in the population. This section of the community is foremost in all acts of benevolence. They provide excellent schools for the education of 380 children, and that number is actually under regular training. To their labours and contributions the Mechanics' Institution and Museum—second to none in towns of like size in the kingdom—owe their existence. In short, their character and influence give tone to the character of the place, and yet, with all this useful practical piety and benevolence, their goods are seized and sold year by year to support the State-Church, to give the clergy the means of accomplishing their small modicum of good, which shrinks into insignificance beside the self-imposed voluntary efforts of these really Christian people, who, without ostentation, show their faith by their works.—*Hants Independent*.

SELBY.—In this parish, the chairman of a vestry meeting, the Rev. F. W. Harper, refused to put an amendment, "That this meeting be adjourned to the 26th of May, 1859," as contrary to the law. The original motion was then put to the meeting, for which about a dozen hands were held up; when the show of hands for the contrary was called for, at least three-fourths of the meeting voted against the motion. Mr. Pearson, on behalf of the churchwardens, demanded a poll, which is proceeding. The *Leeds Mercury* does not understand upon what ground the chairman refused to put the amendment to the meeting, although it would have come more regularly in the shape of a substantive motion for adjournment, instead of as an amendment upon the original motion. But either as motion or amendment it ought to have been put from the chair before the motion for the rate.

FAILURE OF A CHURCH-RATE PROSECUTION.—At the Chorley petty sessions, on Tuesday, no fewer than twenty-five of the inhabitants of the village of Withnel were summoned for non-payment of a Church-rate to the parish. Mr. W. P. Roberts, of Manchester, who had been engaged for the defence, said his clients objected to pay the rate for two reasons. First, because it was laid for the purpose of purchasing a hearse; secondly, because the rate had not been legally made. He said that at the last meeting, in May, last year, a gentleman proposed a Church-rate of 1d. in the pound for the purchase of a hearse and 3d. for other purposes. He said the hearse would cost 60*l.* Two other parishes had agreed to share the expense, and had paid 20*l.* The proposition was afterwards put to the vote, but it was negatived by a large majority, and the meeting then separated without making a rate. He contended that a hearse was not within the meaning of a Church-rate. On the 10th of December last, he said, another meeting was called for the same purposes as that convened in May. He (Mr. Roberts) would be able to prove that in taking the votes not less than sixteen votes were recorded in favour of the rate for persons who were not present at the meeting. The number of votes declared by the tellers was forty-nine for the rate and forty-four against it. There was no appointment of proxies at the meeting, and if there had been, proxies were not legal in Church-rate contests. The bench said that if Mr. Roberts could prove the latter facts there would be sufficient evidence to quash their jurisdiction. Joseph Butterfield was then called. He proved that sixteen votes were recorded by proxy in favour of the rate, and two against it. The chairman, after a few moments' deliberation with his brother magistrates, intimated that the bench were quite satisfied that there was bona fide ground for

disputing the validity of the rate, and as their jurisdiction was thereby quashed, the summonses against the other parties must be dismissed, and all proceedings cease, so far as they were concerned, in all the cases that they had heard.

THE HARBOROUGH CHURCH-RATE SALE.—We have considered it our duty to lay before our readers a full and detailed report of the proceedings at Market Harborough on Saturday last, on which day the goods of Mr. Nunneley and Mr. Jarman, seized under a distress warrant for non-payment of Church-rates, were submitted to public auction. Upon the legal merits of the Harborough case, we have at present no wish to enlarge, the more especially since we understand that it is the intention of Mr. Nunneley to appeal for redress to a higher and far wiser tribunal than that which has given judgment against him in the first instance. It is to the social, moral, and, above all, the religious effects of the scene recently witnessed in the Market-place of Harborough that we now wish to call especial attention.

If the particulars which our reporter has minutely described appear undignified and repulsive, if the whole affair is pronounced but a few degrees removed from a disgraceful brawl, and its issue a scandal to public decency, the fault must rest not with those who unwillingly chronicle such occurrences, but with those who labour with misplaced zeal and reckless infatuation to promote their existence and to perpetuate their continuance. In truth, the petty crusade instituted by the Harborough authorities against liberty of conscience may well be allowed to tell its own story, and to inculcate its own moral. The disturbance at the sale on Saturday last, appears to have had the usual course of such offensive exhibitions, and to have been quite as beneficial to the Church, and quite as edifying to the public in general, as on similar occasions, when the cause of national religion has been represented, not by the holy life of the revered minister, nor by the arguments of the pious controversialist, but by the hammer of the salesman and the distress warrant of the overseer. There was a plentiful display of coarse exultation among the party favourable to the enforcement of compulsory rates, and, as it may well be conceived, something like a proportionate indignation on the part of those bystanders who were conscientiously opposed to such exactions. Between both, the usual exchange of not over-refined pleasantries took place, while Mr. Nunneley's bacon and scrubbing brushes, followed by Mr. Jarman's candles and sugar, were knocked down in succession to the highest bidder. Drunkenness was there, invoking its tipsy blessings on the great religious demonstration of the day. Intolerance was fully represented, displaying in word and gesture the effects of a worse intoxication. The proceedings were wound up by an address from Mr. Stanyon, terribly calculated to damage the connexion between Church and State in the estimation of all present, and of which the repression would in our opinion have been cheaply purchased by any true friend to the Establishment at a cost of ten times the rate in dispute. The assembly then dispersed—how prepared by the exhibition of Saturday for the religious exercises of the day following, our readers may imagine for themselves.—*Leicester Mercury*.

A NOVEL PROVISION FOR THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.—A landed proprietor in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire has intimated to his tenants that in the event of the abolition of Church-rates they will be charged with the rate as rent, calculated on the average of the last three years.

THE NEW DEAN OF YORK.—"A Yorkshire Curate" and "A Yorkshire Layman," writing in the *Times*, both grievously complain of the alleged appointment of the Hon. and Rev. A. Duncombe to this Deanery. For fifteen years he has held no clerical office whatever. He formerly held the family living of Kirby-Misperton, value 1,000*l.* a-year, and in 1841 he succeeded to a fortune said to be 8,000*l.* a-year.

NEW BISHOPRIC FOR NEW ZEALAND.—Her Majesty's Government have given a formal assent to the subdivision of the diocese of New Zealand, and the creation of a new bishopric, the seat of which shall be at Wellington, the Ven. Archdeacon Abraham, B.D., formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and assistant-master at Eton, will be the first Bishop of Wellington. The rev. gentleman is now in England, and will be consecrated so soon as the formal preliminaries can be arranged. Another bishopric will be formed as speedily as possible, the seat of which will be at Nelson, and a third at Tauranga, an exclusively Maori district. The Ven. William Williams, Archdeacon of Waipu, will be the Bishop of Tauranga, and the Rev. Edmund Hobhouse, M.A., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has been nominated to the bishopric of Nelson. New Zealand will be erected into a province, over which Dr. Selwyn, the present bishop, will be metropolitan.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ON THE INDIA QUESTION.—The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was on Wednesday engaged in hearing the report of the India Mission scheme, the operation of which had been somewhat disturbed by recent events, and by the consideration of overtures on the questions of education and evangelisation of India. In 1856 the General Assembly resolved by a large majority to accept for their mission schools the grants in aid offered under the despatch of 1854, establishing or extending the system of education in India. The next assembly confirmed that acceptance, but it was again overtured to the present assembly to withdraw its connexion from that scheme. The overturing from the Presbytery of Jedburgh prayed the rev. court to "reprobate any connexion, even the most remote, with a system of education which proceeds

upon a total religious neutrality, and places idolatry and the Gospel upon a common footing—a system hostile to the conversion and civilisation of the natives of India, perverse in its principles, and contrary to all the obligations of a Christian Government." Another overture was laid on the table, praying the assembly to petition the Legislature that the Government of India should disconnect itself from the management of Hindoo or Mohammedan shrines, withhold its sanction from the system of caste, suppress immoral rites and usages, and remove the interdict against the use of the Bible in the public colleges and schools. A long discussion ensued, in which the principle of religious neutrality in education was vindicated by the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Haddington, and other speakers, as the only possible and just principle on which a scheme of education could be established by Government for the native population of India, and the following motion, made by that rev. doctor, was carried by a majority of eighty-six to thirty-one:—

The General Assembly adhere to the general principles on which their mission in India has hitherto been conducted; but, in respect of the altered circumstances of India, instruct their committee on Foreign Missions to consider in how far the carrying out of those principles may be thereby affected, and further petition the Legislature that, under the future government of India, no encouragement may be given to idolatry, and every opportunity afforded for the extension of the Christian religion.

MEMORIAL TO DR. WATTS.—A meeting of the sub-committee for promoting the erection of a statue in Southampton to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts was (says the *Hants Independent*) held on Tuesday evening, the Venerable Archdeacon Wigram in the chair. It was resolved that a public meeting to forward the object in view should be held on an early day, and we have no doubt that the views of the committee will be warmly seconded by the public at large. The subjoined letter, addressed by Lord Palmerston to Mr. Lucas, of Chilworth Tower, an artist of great merit, was read at the meeting:—

94, Piccadilly, April 29, 1858.

My dear Sir,—I shall have great pleasure in being a subscriber to your statue of Dr. Watts, and will let you know the amount of my subscription when your arrangements are further matured.

Yours faithfully,

A. Lucas, Esq.

PALMERSTON.

COST OF STATE-PRAYERS.—Having seen a statement that a day of thanksgiving for our successes in India is likely to be appointed, we deem it pertinent to call attention to the fact, that the estimates now before the House of Commons contain the sum of 567*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* for the postage of the proclamation and forms of prayer on the occasion of the "Day of Humiliation." Why, we should like to know, should Nonconformists be called upon to pay the expense of commanding the Established clergy to pray, or of supplying them with the language in which they are to do it?—*Liberator for June*.

THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARKS.—On Sunday afternoon upwards of fifty thousand persons assembled in the Regent's park to listen to the People's Subscription Band. The music was under the direction of Mr. Perry, of her Majesty's Theatre, and consisted of about thirty well-known performers. The sale of programmes, by which the band is principally supported, realised nearly 20*l.* Among the persons present were several members of Parliament. The crowd was perfectly orderly, and appeared to listen to the music with attention. The band played from four o'clock till six in the afternoon.

THE FREE CHURCH AND THE AMERICAN REVIVAL.—The General Assembly of the Free Church met at Edinburgh on the 26th ult., Dr. Beith, of Stirling, being Moderator. The Assembly has followed the example of the Congregational Union with regard to the revival of religion in America. On the motion of Dr. Candlish, Dr. M'Lean, late President of Lafayette College, was requested to address the Assembly in connection with this subject. He believed, he said, that, in the wonderful revival of religion now going on in America, God was preparing an agency for diffusing His truth with increased vigour throughout the world. The revival has made its way over the whole of the United States. A traveller might go over three thousand miles of country, and, stop where he might, he could go into a prayer-meeting. No unusual means or agency had been employed to produce the revival. In the prayer-meetings no exercise occupied more than five minutes, and a remarkable directness, like that of a beggar asking for bread, characterised the prayers. The newspaper press, almost without exception, bears respectful testimony to the work. He repelled the idea that the movement is to be ascribed to the impulsiveness of the American people. He gave interesting illustrations of the great influence exercised by private individuals, and dwelt emphatically on the value of the assistance which members of the Church might render to elders and ministers. The revival has strongly affected the colleges and other seminaries of learning. He believed that the work would yet make great progress in America, and confidently hoped that it would be extended to Britain. On the motion of Dr. Candlish, it was resolved to set apart a diet of the Assembly for prayer and conference regarding the present remarkable work of God in America. At a subsequent meeting, Dr. Candlish read extracts from newspapers in regard to the revivals in America. He stated that it had been ascertained by accounts, received as late as the preceding day, that above 2,000 cities, towns, and villages had more or less been visited by this blessing. He recommended that they should use their influence in circulating the excellent paper prepared by Mr. Cullen, giving a short and simple account of the work in America, of which no less than 30,000 copies had been already circulated. Colonel Anderson, H.E.I.C.S., read a

letter from an elder of the Free Church in Montreal, giving an account of the remarkable spiritual manifestations which had taken place in that city. After some further observations from Mr. Robert Paul and Mr. Edmonstone, the subject was adjourned.

### Religious Intelligence.

**MR. SPURGEON'S NEW CHAPEL.**—The paragraph which appeared in our last week's impression with this heading was without foundation. No arrangement with the Fishmongers' Company has been concluded. The building committee, however, have made another offer for the open space opposite the Elephant and Castle, but at present no definite answer has been received. In the course of an eloquent sermon on Sunday morning at the Surrey Music Hall, Mr. Spurgeon announced to his numerous congregation that it was his intention on Friday week to preach from the Grand Stand to his friends at Epsom.

**MR. MOFFAT THE MISSIONARY.**—A Cape paper of the 7th ult. says:—"An interesting missionary meeting was held in Union Chapel on Monday evening. The Rev. Mr. Moffat, of Kuruman, was the principal speaker, and in a lengthened address he gave a highly interesting account of his own very distinguished labours in the far interior. He referred particularly to his recent visit to Moselikatse, the celebrated veteran chieftain of the Matabe. He sketched the character of that remarkable man in interesting and graphic outlines, and spoke of the prospects opened up to missionary enterprise in that populous and extensive country. Moselikatse had been always opposed to the introduction of missionaries among his people, over whom he rules with a rod of iron. But it is well known, however, that Mr. Moffat's personal influence with him has induced him to relent, and he has expressed his willingness to receive missionaries now, provided that Mr. Moffat himself goes with them and resides with them in the country. This it is Mr. Moffat's intention to do—at least for a year or two, until the mission becomes confirmed and settled there. Mr. Moffat has been engaged in the forefront of missionary work in this continent for the last forty-one years; and, though old age is now creeping over him, he retains much of the vigour, spirit, and intrepidity of his earlier years."

**COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS TO THE REV. DR. RAFFLES.**—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., a number of ministers of the Independent denomination dined together at the Eastham Ferry Hotel, for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the Rev. Dr. Raffles, on the occasion of his having completed his seventieth year. The party numbered twelve, and comprised clergymen connected with Liverpool and the immediate neighbourhood. The Rev. John Kelly presided. On the conclusion of the dinner, the chairman drew attention to the more immediate object for which they had assembled, and, after some introductory observations, presented to the Rev. Dr. Raffles an address from his brethren in the ministry. The address was handsomely got up, being printed on vellum. It expressed the sincere congratulations of the ministers on the event which had taken place, and the feeling of respect and affection which they entertained towards the Rev. Dr. Raffles personally. The address was signed by thirteen members of the Fraternal Association of Independent Ministers of Liverpool and its immediate neighbourhood. The Rev. Dr. Raffles, in receiving the address, replied in feeling terms. He took a brief review of his ministerial career, and the present position of Independency in Liverpool, contrasting the body now with what it was when his labours commenced in that town. At that time, he said, there were only two Independent Churches, but now, exclusive of the Welsh Independents, they could number thirteen. He acknowledged in expressive and appropriate language the congratulations of his ministerial brethren, and their kind sentiments towards him, as embodied in the address. Addresses were subsequently delivered by other ministers.

**AGED PROTESTANT DISSENTING MINISTERS.**—We cordially invite attention to the Society for the Relief of Aged and Infirm Dissenting Ministers, the annual meeting of which was held at the Milton Club on the 25th of last month, and which makes a renewed appeal to the Christian public by an advertisement in our columns. This society has been labouring for forty years to give pecuniary aid to ministers of the Gospel who, having been compelled by bodily affliction or the infirmities of old age to retire from public duties, are placed in circumstances of painful destitution. It makes annual grants to about fifty cases of this description, and gives occasional donations to others, in which the disqualifying indisposition is of a more temporary kind. The applications for its assistance are continually increasing without a corresponding augmentation of its funds, which has evidently induced the committee to make some special effort on its behalf. That committee, we find from the report transmitted for our inspection, consists of some of the most influential gentlemen in connexion with the Protestant Dissenters. It may, we think, be reasonably hoped that its claims when duly considered, and especially at a time in which the inadequate support of Dissenting Ministers is being brought into particular notice, will be extensively acknowledged, and that the requisite assistance, by annual subscriptions, by donations, or by congregational collections, will be supplied.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.**—The annual public examination of the children in this institution took place on Thursday; John Remington Mills, Esq., the president, in the chair. The attendance of visitors was very numerous, and

great interest was manifested in the proceedings. The examinations took place in the following order:—Scripture history, by Mr. Saunders, of the British and Foreign School Society; geography, by Mr. White, of the Abbey Schools, Bethnal-green; English history and grammar, by Mr. Langton, of the British and Foreign School Society; and mental arithmetic, by Mr. Lawrence, of the schools connected with Dr. Archer's Church. At the close of the examination, which was agreeably interspersed with singing, the chairman expressed his high gratification at the proficiency of the children, stating that the object of the governors was not merely to give them that kind of education which would enable them to obtain their livelihood, but to impress upon them their moral and religious duties. The education given in the institution had progressed with the demands of the times, and the governors had abundant reason to thank God that their efforts had been blessed to so great an extent. He was most happy to add, that those ladies who had taken girls from the establishment spoke in the highest terms of their general good conduct. On the motion of Mr. Charles a vote of thanks was given to the examiners, which was acknowledged by Mr. Saunders and Mr. White, the former of whom stated that the children had acquitted themselves most admirably, and that their instructors were highly deserving of the confidence of the friends of the institution. A vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the proceedings were terminated by the children singing the National Anthem.

**NOVEL SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEA PARTY.**—On Thursday last a tea party of an interesting and somewhat unusual character, was held at Zion Chapel, Trowse. It originated in an invitation to the teachers of the Sunday School by the parents of the children, who also extended their liberality to several friends who had conducted the services at the chapel, or had taken a special interest in the school. The Rev. John Alexander presided at the early part of the meeting, and was succeeded by the Rev. F. S. Turner. After tea many of the parents, some of whom had themselves been scholars, cheerfully testified to the good which their children had received, and expressed their deep gratitude to the teachers, who in acknowledging the kindness shown to them, expressed the hope that their hospitable entertainers would practically aid them in their efforts to further the true interests of their children. About 150 persons were present, and the proceedings were characterised throughout by an earnestness which augured well for the future prosperity of the school.—*Norfolk News.*

### Correspondence.

#### NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR,—As it may be useful to congregations and others in possession of Non-parochial Registers to know that an opportunity still offers of securing the legal validity of such records, through the Commission of Inquiry appointed last year, I beg to forward for your information the subjoined copy of a letter received from the secretary of the Commissioners, from which it will appear that registers sent to Somerset House immediately will arrive in time for examination, with a view to their being brought under the beneficial provisions of the "Non-Parochial Registers Bill," now before Parliament.

I am, Sir, your very faithful servant,

JOHN ANGUS.

40, Burton-crescent, May 29, 1858.

[Copy.]

Non-Parochial Registers Commission,  
General Register Office,  
Somerset House, London, (W.C.)

May 28, 1858.

SIR,—The Bill brought into Parliament by Her Majesty's Government for giving legal validity to the Registers examined and reported on by this Commission having passed the House of Commons, now stands for consideration in the House of Lords.

Clause 2 of the Bill refers to the Registers sent to the Commissioners too late to be reported on, and to others received since the date of their Report; and provision is made for the examination of all such Registers, with a view to their being placed on the same footing as the others.

In the anticipation that the Bill as now framed will become law, the Commissioners desire me to state that they will not object to receive for inspection any Registers which may be forwarded to them IMMEDIATELY; but as no book can be received after the passing of the Bill, it will be obvious that any delay in the transmission of a Register will, in all probability, endanger its reception. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Rev. ——. JAMES T. HAMMACK, Secretary.

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SIR,—A great revival is reported to have taken place among the American churches, and as these are known to be the bulwarks of slavery, the inquiry arises, How can religion and slavery form so fraternal a union? During twenty years of revivals, their number of church members was doubled; yet how was it that the number of slaves in the slave states was meantime doubled also? Frederick Douglass says, "They have men-stealers for ministers, women-whippers for missionaries, and cradle-plunderers for church members. The man who wields the blood-clotted cow-skin during the week fills the pulpit on Sunday, and claims to be the minister of the week and lowly Jesus. The man who robs me of my earnings at the end of each week, meets me as a class-leader on Sunday morning, to show me the way of life and the path of salvation. We have men sold to build churches, women sold to support the Gospel, and babes sold to purchase Bibles for the poor heathen—all for the glory of God and the good of souls." Church members hold

more than 600,000 slaves, and not one instance was known of a slave having been set free as the result of twenty years of revivals. Notwithstanding this anomaly Christianity is opposed to slavery; and by permission I will make a few suggestions which may aid your readers in judging of the true character of the popular religion of America.

The revivals in New England, in the days of Jonathan Edwards, seem to have promoted emancipation, as the New England states emancipated their slaves soon after they had taken place. But those of a later period have produced no such result. They never had this object in view. To accomplish this a change would have been required in the character of the churches. This the Revivalists have never sought. What they have sought and gained has been simply an increase of members. Among all creeds slavery finds defenders and assailants; so that the creed of a church is no index to the relations it sustains to slavery. Dividing the churches by their relations to slavery they form the three following classes:

First, those defending slavery as a Divine institution.

Secondly, those embracing two elements—the advocates and the opponents of slavery.

Thirdly, those that regard slaveholding as an atrocious villainy.

As already suggested, a revival does not change the character of the church. The convert, of course, usually receives the moral impress of the church with which he unites; the effect, therefore, on the anti-slavery struggle may be easily traced. If a revival takes place among the first class of churches, it increases the number of slaveholding and pro-slavery religionists—strengthens the slave power—and rivets the fetters of the slave. In the second class of churches, it would aid the anti-slavery, or the slaveholding party, as the one or the other may be in the ascendancy, and control the movement. In the third class of churches, it would, by strengthening the anti-slavery power, hasten the overthrow of slavery. A few facts will illustrate this. A Baptist church in Wheeling, Virginia, is published as one of those which has shared in the revival. Two hundred converts have united with it. This church permits its members to hold slaves. About two years since it dismissed its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Malcolm, from his office simply because he advocated the propriety of establishing schools for the coloured people, and so preparing them for freedom. When in Virginia, about ten years since, I visited this church. It was in the midst of a revival. The pastor, a Vermonter, had been preaching each evening for three weeks. We had been fellow-students, and he invited me to preach for him. I consented, on condition that I should have full liberty to preach against slavery. This he declined, so the pastor preached. At the close of the sermon the front pews were, by the request of the pastor, vacated, and those who were anxious about the salvation of the soul were requested to come forward and occupy them. To this, about fifteen white young people responded. The pastor then requested that a side pew be vacated, and invited coloured people to take a seat there. A few woe-begone slaves and dejected-looking free coloured people responded. Being called upon to pray, I prayed that slave-holders might be led to repentance. One of the members of the church held twelve slaves. Of the 6,000 ministers in the slave states not more than twenty of them preached against slavery, the rest justify the system as ordained of God. The usual course is either to kill, or else drive to the free States such ministers as preach against slavery, and to reward with wealth and honour those who are its advocates.

In Baltimore a daily prayer-meeting is now held, yet from that city a vessel laden with slaves sails every fortnight. Dr. Fuller, pastor of a Baptist church there, has one hundred slaves. The following letter from his pen was addressed to the Rev. Elon Galusha:

"Dear Brother, We have prayerfully examined our Bibles, and are perfectly satisfied that (while slavery may be abused, and the abuse, of course, be sinful) God has authorised the domestic relations here existing. Jesus Christ—whose heart, as you say, 'was a fountain of love,' and who was terribly severe against every infringement of the Divine law, came into this world, and saw slavery existing, yet he condemned it not. The Holy Ghost, after his ascent, expressly authorised slavery. Grace be with you, and all who love the Blessed Jesus.—Your brother, R. FULLER."

This was published in the *Recorder and Watchman*, a Baptist paper of North Carolina. About twelve months since the *Freeman* stated that there was a revival in Dr. Fuller's church. Baltimore is referred to by Joseph Sturge, Esq., who, in his work, describing his visit to the United States, says:

"The religious public of this city appear to be doing nothing collectively to abolish or ameliorate slavery and with the exception of 'friends,' and the body who have lately seceded from them—I fear that all are more or less implicated in its actual guilt. I was informed that not long since even the Roman Catholics, who are more free from the contamination than many other religious bodies, had, in some parts of the State, sold several of their own Church members, and applied the proceeds to the erection of a place of worship. . . . The American slave trade is carried on in the most open manner in this city." Describing a visit to a Baltimore slave prison, he says:—"There were only five or six negroes in stock; but the proprietor told us he had sometimes three and four hundred there. He had shipped off a cargo to New Orleans the day before. . . . He said his mother had been for fifty years a member of the Wesleyan body." Mr. Sturge afterwards addressed a letter to the slave trader, in which he observes:—"In passing from thy premises, I looked in upon the Triennial Convention of the Baptists of the United States, then in session in the city of Baltimore, where I found slaveholding ministers of high rank in the Church urging successfully the exclusion from the Missionary Board of the Society of all those who, in principle and practice, were known to be decided Abolitionists, and the result of their efforts satisfied me that the darkest picture of slavery is not to be found in the gaol of the slave-trader, but rather in a convocation of professed ministers of the Gospel, expelling from the Board of the Society, formed to enlighten the heathen of other nations, all who consistently labour for the overthrow of a system which denies a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures to three millions of heathens at home."

I had designed to show that many of the churches in the Free States which claim to be in the full tide of the revival are connected with the slaveholding Churches,

and are upholding slavery by means of Presbyterian General Assemblies, Wesleyan Conferences, Tract, Bible, Sunday-school, and other national bodies; embracing, of course, Slave and Free States: but omit this, as well as a reference to the anti-slavery Churches, lest the communication should be too extended.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
Oxford, May 25, 1858. EDWARD MATHEWS.

### Anniversary Meetings.

#### THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

The United Kingdom Alliance for the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic, held its annual meeting at Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening. The chair was taken by Mr. W. Harvey, mayor of Salford.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that since last year the principles of the society had made considerable progress. They had enrolled altogether 45,000 members, and of this number nearly 9,000 had been added to the society during the current year. Their publications were increasing in circulation. Of the prize essay, by Dr. Lees, three editions had been called for. They had also printed and sold 10,000 copies of the "Sequel," and, in addition to this, their "Quarterly Review," published only on the 1st of April, had been sold to the extent of 5,000 copies on the day of publication. They had also distributed many tracts on the subject of the alliance movement, and particularly in regard to the Permissive Bill, the object of which was to empower localities, which were in favour of the Maine-Law to adopt it on the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the inhabitants. In some localities there was a desire to carry out the principles of the bill, and he was assured that two or three counties in Wales, and one or two in England, were ready to adopt the measure if the Legislature would consent. During the year 3,000 lectures had been delivered by the agents of the society, and they had communications from all quarters, to the effect that the movement had made considerable progress, and that the time had now come for the Permissive Bill to pass into law. They had also assurances from 600 or 700 temperance societies that they were quite willing to join this society in asking the Legislature to pass the bill. Two important deputations had waited upon the Secretary of State during the year upon the subject of this measure, and an attempt had been made to carry out its principles by a clause in the bill for the alteration of the licensing system. But members of Parliament, and those at the head of the Administration, though sympathising with the object of the society, were so surrounded with difficulties that they were unable to lend them aid. Yet, notwithstanding this, he thought the time was not far distant when a pressure would be put upon Parliament to compel them to pass the measure. He (the chairman) had been a teetotaller for fifty years, and he was now between seventy and eighty years of age, and was none the worse, but decidedly the better, for abstaining from strong drinks. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the chairman declared that the principles of total abstinence were progressing satisfactorily in the United States, in proof of which he read a letter from the Hon. Neal Dow.

Two resolutions were submitted to the meeting. The first, moved by Mr. J. H. COTTERELL, and seconded by the Rev. CANON JENKINS, ran thus:—

That this meeting views with deep interest the increased popular sympathy manifested throughout the country in behalf of the object and operations of the United Kingdom Alliance, and is convinced that the readiest and safest way to obtain a practical solution of the difficulties involved in the prohibition of the liquor traffic is to remit the question to the decision of the people themselves, as suggested by the proposed Permissive Bill.

The second resolution, moved by the Rev. R. STEEL, seconded by the Rev. H. GALE, B.C.L., and supported by Mr. J. H. RAPER, was couched in the following terms:—

That the principle of permissive legislation in regard to questions directly affecting the social habits of the people is eminently constitutional and just, and affords a basis of public policy and a means of national reformation in harmony with the claims of social liberty and Christian philanthropy.

Both resolutions were enthusiastically carried, and, after the customary mark of respect to the chairman, the meeting terminated about ten o'clock.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Saturday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. There was a very large attendance of the members and supporters of the society present. Lord Brougham presided, and among those who accompanied his lordship were Baron Linstant de Prandé and Professor Kachenofsky, of Cracow.

Mr. CHAMEROVZOW, the secretary, said the report was too voluminous to be read at length; he should, therefore, confine himself to a brief abstract of its contents. At the present moment the only country in the world which continued the slave trade was Spain. No language was sufficiently strong in which to describe the flagitious conduct of that country in respect to the abolition of slavery. A sum of 400,000. has been paid by England to Spain to compensate her for the losses which she would sustain by the emancipation of her slaves, and the society considered the time had arrived when measures should be adopted by this country to compel Spain to pursue an honest course in this matter. From information received by the society it appeared that the number of slaves annually landed in Cuba was not less than from 15,000 to 20,000. The native trade of Africa was greatly increased. Not less than 20,000 tons of palm oil had been shipped from

the Bight of Benin, and the exports of cotton had in seven years increased from 230lb. to 4,000,000lb. An attempt was being made to revive the slave trade by France, under the insidious guise of importing free labourers from Africa. Active measures had been taken by a certain party in this country to introduce a similar plan, to which the attention of the society was most energetically directed. A bill had been passed by the Jamaica Legislature giving encouragement to this system, but by the exertions of the society the bill had been disallowed by her Majesty's Government. Certain articles had appeared in the leading journal of this country upon the subject. While the writers of that journal confined themselves to mere speculative opinions the society had no right to interpose, but when opinions were put forth in contradiction to facts they became the subject of fair comment. The *Times* newspaper had published a series of articles signed by "Expertus"—not by any means expert in telling the truth, by-the-by—viliifying the friends of emancipation in the West Indian colonies. The society had deemed it of sufficient importance to issue a series of questions to their correspondents, especially referring to the labour question, and they had received, in due course, replies to those questions. Those replies had been printed and sent to every paper in London, and to every member of Parliament, and the committee were prepared to state that those replies established upon incontrovertible evidence—1st, that the cry for labour was a false cry; and secondly, that where the labourers were fairly paid for a fair day's work there was no want of labour, but that enough could be had for all immediate purposes.

Lord BROUHAM, on rising to address the meeting was received with loud cheers. The noble and learned lord repudiated all claim to the merit of having had a principal hand in the abolition of the slave trade. It was to Thomas Clarkson and his worthy co-operators the Society of Friends, aided by a Wilberforce, that that great work was due primarily, but ultimately to the ministry of Mr. Fox, Lord Grenville, and Lord Grey, in 1807, who, as their last act before quitting office, which an absurd cry of intolerance compelled them to do, introduced the Act for the Abolition of the African Slave Trade.

Unhappily (said the noble lord) that was sought to be accomplished by pecuniary penalties alone, and when I found two or three years after that these penalties were not sufficient,—because in the gambling nature of men, and of slavetraders included, they could well afford to lose five cargoes of slaves by confiscation, and to pay the penalties of seizures, provided one out of six cargoes escaped and brought them the enormous profits which that unnatural traffic created—it seemed to me fit—and it is in that respect only that I can be said to have had any effectual hand in the carrying out of this great measure—that it should be treated no longer as a mere revenue question, as one of penalties and confiscation; but as one of penal law, and an act to be punished as a crime. How could I, then, do otherwise than listen to the call to break through my rule which for many years I had laid down to myself, not to attend public meetings, and attend here to-day? (Cheers.) When I found that in other countries on both sides of the Atlantic there were attempts making to revive that traffic and go backward to slavery itself, it seemed to me that the time had come, I will not say to show that in our "ashes live their wonted fires" (cheers)—but that we had awakened from the slumbering of advanced age—awakened before descending into that state of slumbering, feeble, unreasoning, and narrative old age, and that before ultimately descending thereto I should add one effort more to the great cause. (Cheers.)

The antiquity of the system of slavery has been urged in its favour, and has been even transferred to the slave trade itself by some of the statesmen of America in a late debate in Congress. When speaking of the peasantry, as they call the slaves, they say that they are a peculiarly happy and comfortable people, and that their situation is one which the peasantry of any other country might envy. There is one subject upon which I must be permitted to say a word—I mean the scheme of what is called free emigration from the coast of Africa. (Cheers.) It is the grossest abuse of language to talk of free emigration from the coast of Africa. I lately had occasion to see some most respectable and gallant officers who had served in the French navy during the Crimean war, and who had lately been on the coast of Africa as superintendents of the shipment of those so-called free negroes. I found from them that the mortality on board the vessels—with all the excellent regulations of the French Government—on a thirty days' voyage from Africa to Guadaloupe and Martinique was as much as ten per cent. in those thirty days. On my asking how the men were obtained, I learnt that every one of them was a slave, purchased for the purpose of being taken on board the French ships. They were slaves brought up to the coast from the interior, and then liberated, in order to be put on board under indentures, which these poor negroes, being, no doubt, excellent French lawyers, must be supposed to understand the exact nature of, binding them to service for a number of years. It is said that we in England have no right to complain, because we ourselves supply our colonies with coolies from India and China, and therefore the French and Spaniards have a right to take negroes from Africa. It is to Cuba alone to which these men are sent, and, depend upon it, unless you blockade the ports of Cuba it is in vain to expect that the system can be put down. I agree with those who think that the better course to take is not to trust to any blockade of the Cuban coast, but to do all we can in concert with the French Government in order to obtain the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba itself. The instant that emancipation takes place there would be an end to all speculation on the part of our kinsfolk in America to obtain possession of Cuba, for the great object of those who entertain that notion is to obtain increased preponderance of the slave States in the Union. (Cheers.) The weight which this country ought to have with the Government of Spain, joined with that of France, if brought to bear upon that Government, would, I am convinced, soon succeed in obtaining this great advantage to our cause.

There never was a greater delusion, if it is not a gross misrepresentation, than to suppose that our importing coolies is anything like a parallel case to the traffic carried on by France on the coast of Africa. I utterly objected to the coolie system, and brought forward motion after motion against it. But the grand difference is, that the coolies come from a different sort of country—British officers can prevent them from being kidnapped, and no contraband force is used in getting them on board the ships. But from the African coast these native Africans are obtained from slave-trading princes, who hunt down the slaves for the purpose of capturing and then selling them as what are called free emigrants. (Cheers.) I observe that slavery is not only described by many of its advocates as a very ancient institution, but I see that one of the American statesmen has lately stated in the Assembly of the United States that the slave trade, as well as slavery, is a very ancient practice, and that in former times, and in almost all parts of the world, it was carried on. It is ancient, no doubt. But there is another more ancient practice not altogether unconnected with slave-trading. I mean the practice of murder, and of the worst sort of murder, fratricidal murder; for it does so happen that the first man that was born murdered the second, and that second born was his brother. But I do not think you would deem it a palliation of the offence of murder or of fratricide to cite its undeniably antiquity. We are told that some misrepresentations prevail as to the results of our great measure of emancipation. It has been held forth as having been a complete failure. The statement already made by your worthy secretary shows that there is no foundation for that statement. I find that Mr. Governor Hincks, writing from Barbadoes in the present year, says that there is one estate which during the time of slavery was worked by 230 slaves, and which was sold for 15,000. Since emancipation it has been worked by sixty free labourers and thirty children, and it has produced three times the quantity of sugar which it formerly did, and was sold last year for 30,000. (Cheers.) It might be the case that in some of the West India islands there was a want of hands, but a noble friend of mine, Lord Douglas, who owns large property in Tobago, went over a short time since to look into the matter for himself. He set to work and introduced plough husbandry and cattle. He had his prejudice against so doing, like other people, but these have been entirely removed by the results which have followed. (Hear, hear.) The utmost exertions are, in my opinion, still necessary for the purpose of preventing that falsely called system of free emigration from the coast of Africa. It is neither more nor less than a revival of the African slave trade. The day upon which I have the honour of addressing you is the anniversary of that when the Stuarts were restored—reminding me of the saying of Mr. Fox, that the worst of revolutions is a restoration, for sure I am that if there should be that revival of the African slave trade, that remark will be found most applicable to the restoration of slavery in our colonies and the slave trade on the African coast. (Cheers.) Ah! there is another anniversary—it is the 1st of August—(cheers)—a day sanctified, first of all by the accession of the family which now rules this constitutional kingdom—I mean the accession of the House of Brunswick, but still more sanctified in my view by its being the day of the emancipation of our slaves. (Cheers.) Heaven forbid that we should ever live to see a step, however little, retrograding in the direction either of the slave trade or slavery. (The noble lord resumed his seat amid loud and protracted cheers.)

Baron LINSTANT DE PRANDE moved the adoption and printing of the report, and said he considered the plan of importing free emigrants from the Coast of Africa would not only lead to the revival of the horrors of the slave trade, but would have a most injurious effect upon the white and coloured inhabitants of the colonies into which they might be introduced.

Professor KACHENOFFSKY seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, M.P., in moving the second resolution, contended that the opinion which was very generally entertained, that the result of emancipating the slaves had been to involve our West India colonies in ruin, proceeded to show from various official returns that the prosperity of those colonies was increasing.

That this meeting, while it would impress upon all the duty of labouring for the total abolition of slavery throughout the world as a crime against God, rejoices in the measures now taken in Africa for the production of cotton at a price and quality that promise to supersede that cultivated by slaves in the western world, and trusts that in the future government of India especial attention will be paid to introduce measures to promote the cultivation of that staple and of all others now produced by slave labour.

The Rev. H. RICHARD, in seconding the motion, denounced the conduct of the American Church in supporting the slave system with all its hideous abominations, and in regard to "the revival" which is now taking place in that country, he said that its reality must be tested by the aid or opposition which it rendered to the anti-slavery cause. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOSEPH STURGE moved, and the Rev. Dr. CARLILE seconded, the following resolution, which was agreed to:—

This meeting desires to express its unqualified gratification at the vigorous and enlightened measures which have been adopted by his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, for the extinction of serfdom throughout his vast dominions; and its conviction that they will, under the Divine blessing, largely promote the prosperity of the empire; and that the ultimate establishment of the great principle of complete human freedom will secure the moral elevation and happiness of his subjects.

The fourth resolution was moved by the Rev. S. HODGES, of Jamaica, seconded by the Rev. Dr. WILLIS, of Canada, and carried unanimously:—

That this meeting condemns as calumnious the statements which have recently been circulated, in depreciation of the abolition of slavery by Great Britain, and of the emancipated population of the British West India colonies, and emphatically affirms that they have nobly and triumphantly vindicated their right to freedom, and the justice of the Act of Emancipation, by the signal progress they have since made, socially, morally, and religiously; and further affirms that there is abundant evidence to show that where the labourers are properly located and cared for, adequately remunerated for their work, and faith kept with them in the punctual payment of their wages, their services may usually be secured to an extent

which proves there is no real want of labour in the colonies; while it would advocate immigration on terms that should leave the immigrant free to select his own master, to fix his own conditions of service, and to obtain the market value of his labour, it condemns all schemes of immigration that violate these principles, as tending to introduce a system of coerced labour utterly at variance with the spirit of the Emancipation Act.

The fifth resolution, which referred to the subject of the French system of so-called free emigration from Africa, was proposed by Mr. T. H. GLADSTONE, and seconded by Mr. JOHN ALLEN, and, like the former ones, was also carried unanimously.

Thanks were voted by acclamation to the noble lord in the chair, and the proceedings terminated.

**WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday evening the 10th annual meeting of this society, which has for its object the religious instruction of the labouring classes, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. R. N. Fowler. In their report the committee state that at every anniversary they have been able to speak of the steady and satisfactory progress of the society's operations. By the members of the society and others, during the past year, there had been distributed in all parts of England and Wales 942,438 tracts, and, in addition, grants amounting to 47,700/- had been made to the Soldiers' Friend Society, Crystal Palace Institute, Working Men's Christian Mission Society, Open Air Mission, and others in various parts of the country. The foregoing, with tracts sold, 98,000, made a total issue during the year of 1,088,138. The report closed by urging on the meeting the importance of supporting and extending the efforts of so valuable a society. The last cash statement showed the receipts of the society for the past year to be 1,316/- 8s. 4d. On the motion of the Rev. C. Mackenzie, seconded by the Rev. E. P. Woodman, the report was unanimously adopted. Addresses were then delivered, by the Rev. J. Russell, on "Tracts, Good Seed for Christian Husbandmen," and by Mr. J. G. Churcher, on "The Growing Power of the Press, and its Increasing Perversion." A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

**HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS AND ORPHANS OF MISSIONARIES, BLACKHEATH.**—On Tuesday evening, the 18th ult., a *soirée* was held at the new building recently erected for this object, which was numerously attended. While the friends assembled were partaking of refreshments, the boys sang a variety of pieces, very much to their gratification. At half-past seven the chair was taken by the Rev. J. Sherman. After a few verses of a suitable hymn had been sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. T. March. The chairman then called upon the Rev. G. Pritchard, the secretary, to read the report, which was peculiarly interesting; showing that the youths have made great progress in the acquisition of useful knowledge, and containing extracts of letters from the parents of the children, expressing their gratitude for the privileges enjoyed in the home and school. A very affectionate address was delivered by the chairman, after which various resolutions were passed unanimously, and spoken to by the Revs. A. Reed, B. A., F. Trestrail, — Baddescombe, W. Tyler, F. Tucker, Dr. Lockhart, J. Alexander, and — Lucey. One of them expressed regret, that a debt of 2,370/- still remained, and pledged the meeting to use its best exertions to aid in raising the amount required.

### Parliamentary Proceedings.

#### BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

When the House of Commons met on Friday, Mr. G. CLIVE said that he had been compelled a few days ago to bring under the notice of the House an article in a newspaper imputing to the chairman of a committee upstairs almost every crime that it was possible to charge upon a person filling that judicial situation. Not only had he (Mr. Clive) and other members of the committee been charged with partiality, but a direct imputation of corruption had been launched at him. He had read the article on a former occasion to the House. At that time he believed the writer to be under some sort of delusion, that the facts were the suggestions of interested persons, and that the writer would see how totally false were the imputations in which he had indulged. If there were any truth in these imputations he should not only be wholly unworthy of a seat in that House, but should be deserving of the indignation of every honest man in the country. (Hear, hear.) For himself he was ready to meet any inquiry into his conduct which any hon. gentleman could suggest. He was so averse to these attacks upon the press that he had hoped the necessity for any further proceedings in this case would be put an end to, and that the proprietor of this newspaper would retract what he had said, in which case he should have moved when he was called to the bar of the House that he be permitted to withdraw. But no such retraction had appeared, and in an article written subsequently, and which he held in his hand, the writer had persevered in the course he had originally adopted. He, no doubt, felt that he was able to protect himself in a court of law, but several members of that House had assured him that it was impossible for him to overlook the charges made against him. (Hear, hear.) He had subsequently submitted the article to the highest authorities in that House—to the right hon. gentleman the member for Lewes and the Speaker, who both thought it wholly impossible to pass the matter over. (Hear, hear.) That which convinced him there was no disposition to retract these charges was a subsequent article, in which the writer said he knew the House of Com-

mons was an assembly of honest gentlemen, and was not inclined to shield the spotted reputation of any of its members. This could only be applicable to himself. The writer added that, believing the information he had received raised a strong presumption against an hon. member, he had thought himself bound to make public that presumption. He could not disclose the nature of the evidence upon which it was founded, and perhaps it never would be disclosed. The hon. member concluded by moving that Washington Wilks and Hudson Scott, the proprietor and printer of the *Carlisle Examiner*, be called to the bar. The motion was agreed to.

Hudson Scott and Washington Wilks then appeared at the bar of the House.

Washington Wilks was examined as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: Are you the proprietor of the *Carlisle Examiner* and *North-Western Advertiser*?—I am.

Are you also the publisher?—I am.

Did you publish, or cause to be published, the number of that paper of the 15th of May?—I did.

Were you cognizant of the substance of the article of that date headed "Howick and Carlisle Railway"?—I was.

Were you aware that that article reflects on the conduct of a committee of this house?—I was aware that it made a sort of imputation and proposed certain inquiries as to the member for Hereford, who was chairman of that committee.

Have you any explanation to offer to the house?—I beg to say that there was in my neighbourhood a very great and strong feeling regarding the decision of the committee; that gentlemen who had attended the committee—gentlemen of means in our town and county—had informed me, partly in correspondence, and partly as a matter of conversation, that there were strong doubts of the impartiality of the chairman; that they informed me of part of the grounds for these doubts, and that I thought it just to all parties to put them in print, that the allegations might either be denied or sustained.

MR. COLLIER: Are you prepared to state to the house who is the author of that article?—I am not.

Are you prepared to state from whom you received the information upon which you made those imputations against Mr. Clive?—No, Sir, I am not. It was, in great part, confidential.

Do you desire now to withdraw those imputations?—I am very sorry, but I can only state that if before the article appeared I had heard any member stand up in his place and say they were untrue, I would in that case not have permitted the article to be written or to appear.

Do you desire to withdraw the imputations on Mr. Clive?—I am sorry to say I cannot withdraw the article.

Are you prepared with any proofs of the truth of the imputations?—I believe I can show that I was justified morally in putting that article in print.

Are you prepared to state any proofs of these accusations against Mr. Clive?—They are scarcely of a nature that can be put into a short statement. I could state two or three facts which were communicated to me, if they were received in good faith.

MR. CAYLEY: Are you prepared to withdraw the imputations?—I will publish Mr. Clive's confutation.

MR. CLAY: You say you could state two or three facts; will you state those facts?—One leading fact was this,—that Mr. Clive was actively engaged in speculations on the Stock Exchange at the time this inquiry was going forward; that he was in communication with stockbrokers during the inquiry; and that there was, by some mysterious means, information on the Stock Exchange before the decision was made public, of the nature of that decision. I say again, I have no personal knowledge. I am informed that Mr. Clive did visit a stockbroker shortly afterwards. I again say that Mr. Clive having contradicted these statements, I have no desire whatever to pursue them. (A laugh.)

Are you prepared to state the name of this stockbroker?—I cannot at this moment. I had information not from a stockbroker, but from two or three parties.

Can you give the names of those two or three parties? No. That also is a matter of confidence.

Can you give any clue such as you yourself under similar circumstances would desire, as an honest man to have, whereby the gentleman whom you have accused may be able to clear himself of your imputations?—I shall be happy to inform Mr. Clive in private the name of the gentleman who gave me information, and I believe that gentleman will appear before a committee.

MR. WARREN: Were your informants in any way interested in these railway schemes?—I believe partially so.

Did they tell you that they were?—It was a matter of current reputation that they were.

Did they tell you so?—I cannot say that they did.

Did they say that there was any railway in which they were interested?—It was a matter notorious and current in Carlisle that the gentleman who gave me the information was concerned in the line which was thrown out—not authorised. I fully believe that if he were called on by a committee of this house he would state all to the committee which he stated to me.

Were you aware that what you published might bring you under the cognisance of this house?—That had not occurred to me.

Do you still decline to give the house the name of your informant?—As at present advised, I do.

MR. GROGAN: Would he be prepared to substantiate his statement to the house?—I believed he would.

How can he do so if you refuse to give his name?—I believe he would rather be dealt with by a committee.

Hudson Scott was examined as follows:

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL: Are you the printer of the paper in question?—No, I am not; I was at one time.

Were you at the time the article appeared?—No, not at that time.

THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL (to Washington Wilks): Are you the proprietor and publisher?—Yes, and printer.

The two persons at the bar were then ordered to withdraw.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: It appears to me, Sir, that this person who has been called before the bar has neither withdrawn the imputations nor expressed his readiness to substantiate them—(Hear, hear)—and therefore I do not see that there is any other course, in justice to the hon. member for Hereford, and I will also

say in justice to every member of this house—(Hear, hear)—than for me to move—

That the said article is a false and scandalous libel on the chairman and other members of the Committee on Group 13 of Railway Bills. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was agreed to.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I now move,

Sir,

That Washington Wilks, the proprietor and publisher of the said newspaper, in publishing the said article, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this house.

The motion was agreed to.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I now move,

Sir,

That Washington Wilks, having been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this house, be, for his said offence, committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms attending this house, and Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant accordingly.

The motion was agreed to.—Mr. Scott was discharged from custody.

On Monday Mr. M. GIBSON presented a petition from Mr. Wilks, setting forth that he was not the author of the article complained of by Mr. Clive; that the author had misunderstood the statement conveyed to him, and that he (the petitioner), being the responsible publisher of the paper, and having permitted the statement to appear, unreservedly retracted the imputation of corrupt motives. The petition was ordered to be printed for consideration on the following day.

#### MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, on Friday, Lord J. RUSSELL called attention to parts of the extraordinary speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Slough. Lord John, in a moderate manner, referred to four statements made by Mr. Disraeli. He said that when the present Government acceded to office the question of peace or war was one not of weeks and days, but of hours. Lord John could not believe this statement. He could not learn from any member of the Government, Lord Clarendon in particular, that when they were in office there was any apprehension of an imminent war. There could only have been a misunderstanding about the Conspiracy Bill. If Mr. Disraeli meant that war was to be apprehended because we would not alter our laws, then Lord John could not rely so firmly on the pacific policy of the French Government as he was disposed to do. If peace hung on a thread why did the present Government disband the militia? Why did they support Mr. Gibson's motion which threw over the Conspiracy Bill?

It was rumoured that the then ambassador of France complained that he had reason to expect that the gentlemen opposite would have supported the bill when they came into office,—that it would have been carried through both houses, and that his expectations had been disappointed. I can conceive that there might have been a great deal of irritation existing if that were the case, not against this country but against the present Administration.

The second statement was, that to upset the Government war had been nearly precipitated between Sardinia and Naples. On that subject the house had shown great forbearance. It was perfectly competent for Mr. Kinglake to give notice of his motion, but when negotiations began the house did not interfere. The third statement was that regarding Indian policy. Mr. Disraeli said the question was, should we pursue a policy of extermination or one of discriminating amnesty? Who ever proposed a policy of extermination? Mr. Disraeli had described a "terrific scene" in that house, for which he was indebted more to his imagination than to fact; and had said that if a majority had censured the Government they would have had to defend their opinions on the hustings. Lord John held that a Minister, when defeated in that house, ought not to have recourse to what Burke called "a penal dissolution." Ministers represent the Crown, and they are bound not lightly to attribute unjust and unpatriotic motives to the majority. Lord John did not advise a dissolution in 1852; and he regretted that Lord Palmerston advised a dissolution last year. The evil will not be remedied if Lord Derby says whenever he is thwarted in Parliament, that he will advise the Queen to dissolve Parliament, and if he uses that as a threat to coerce members. The threat of dissolution had been commonly used in society and the clubs. Ministers have not yet gained the confidence of the house—

There are various questions which have to be brought forward upon which the Government will have to produce measures and to defend their opinions. I do not wish to anticipate any of them—("Oh, oh!")—but we shall have several of them in the course of the next fortnight or three weeks, and, if the Government succeed in gaining the majority of the House, those who agree with them will of course rejoice, while those who do not will have to bow to the decision. I am willing to accept that position, for I think it a constitutional position for a Minister of the Crown, but I do not think that any Government which does not obtain confidence, which does not establish itself in the opinion of this House, ought by threats of a dissolution, or by any such unworthy means of that kind, to endeavour to obtain strength at the expense of the independence of Members of this House. (Cheers.)

MR. DISRAELI said there was not in his speech at Slough a single phrase or a single statement which authorised Lord John in making the statement he had made, or justified the impression which he wished to convey. (Cries of "Oh, oh!") Mr. Disraeli had not attacked the House of Commons. On the contrary, he said they had baffled the intrigues and machinations with which the Government had been assailed. Lord John was astounded as to his statement respecting our relations with France. He consulted Lord Clarendon. Why did he not consult Lord Palmerston? Every one knows that our rela-

tions with France were in a critical and delicate state.

Sir, the relations which existed between England and France three months ago are very much changed, I may say entirely changed; and there subsists at this moment, as is shown by the accord which now prevails between them in the management of great transactions, a closer approximation to that entire good feeling which was prevalent a year ago, and for a long time prior to that date, and which at present forms a marked contrast to the tone and temper that pervaded the two countries when we acceded to office. (Cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli denied that in his reference to the relations between Naples and Sardinia, he had accused the House of Commons of trying to precipitate a war. He accused "arch-intriguers" and a "cabal," and he believed the House would support the Government when they renew their attempts. He denied that at Slough he had used the word "extermination" in reference to India. He said the Government was opposed to confiscation, and in favour of a discriminating amnesty. He denied that he had made any unconstitutional statement respecting a dissolution. No intimation was ever given that Ministers would advise a dissolution. But "what made people everywhere say 'This must end in a dissolution?' Why, sir, it was the conduct of certain individuals in this House, who so behaved towards Her Majesty's Government that people began to see and to feel that there was no alternative but getting rid of the House." (Laughter.) When it was seen that a "Cabal" was organised, "it wanted no Minister to menace Parliament—it wanted not even the private intimations of people in office to influence votes. The fear of a dissolution, the announcement of a dissolution, came from the opposite benches—from the opposite party. ("Hear, hear!") It was the general opinion of the country, which felt that the Government of Lord Derby, encountering such opposition, ought not to, and could not, fall without appealing to the popular sense. That was the general feeling.

In the subsequent discussion Mr. RICH said that Mr. Disraeli had supported his unjustifiable statement respecting England and France by flimsy and irrelevant reasons. Sir GEORGE LEWIS reinforced Lord John Russell by a further reference to the passages in Mr. Disraeli's speech touching peace and war, Indian policy, and the Cabal. As to France and England, he said—

To say that there was any such misunderstanding between the Government of France and the Government of England as threatened this country with imminent war is, in my opinion, one of the greatest misrepresentations which any responsible Minister ever attempted to impose upon the credulity of this House and the public at large. (Cheers.) I deny it in the most positive manner, and I feel satisfied that the right honourable gentleman will find himself utterly unable to produce any evidence in support of his assertion.

Sir GEORGE concluded by saying—

I trust that as soon as the Government have announced their new President of the Board of Control they will inform us in the most distinct manner, without any rhetorical exaggeration about massacre and extermination, without panegyrising themselves for some supposed policy of clemency and mercy, whereas they impute a barbarous, savage, and sanguinary policy to their antagonists,—without, I say, these somewhat puerile flowers of rhetoric, what it is they intend to do with the territory of Oude. (Cheers.) I trust they will tell us whether they intend that the proclamation which has been issued should be revoked. If it is not to be revoked, what it is they have instructed Lord Canning to do; whether it is their intention to give him their cordial support and confidence, and if not whether they mean to recall him, and whom they propose to appoint in his place. (Hear, hear.) These are plain questions, having nothing to do with flowery orations to constituents at Slough. (Cheers.)

Mr. MILNER GIBSON remarked that Sir G. Lewis objected to the production of the Canning-Outram correspondence. He (Mr. Gibson) believed that the House of Commons had suffered far more from suppression and secrecy than from publicity. (Hear, hear.) He would not be one to complain of a Government, whether Conservative or Liberal, who thought it consistent with their public duty to communicate information to the House of Commons. The production of the correspondence furnished those hon. gentlemen who brought forward the motion with a creditable mode of escaping from a very difficult position. (Cries of "Hear," from the Ministerial side.) He believed that that motion was from the beginning based on a false issue, and that it would have ended in any case in a defeat. Mr. Gibson defended his course in relation to the Conspiracy Bill, and defended the Government in its policy towards Sardinia:—

A resolution came to at the Conference at Paris pointed out a mode of settling differences that might arise between the Powers of Europe; and the representatives of the great Powers at that Conference all pledged themselves that previously to having recourse to arms it was desirable to settle such disputes as might occur by arbitration or mediation. That having been the deliberate resolution of the parties to the Conference, and it having been so recently agreed to, I certainly cannot complain if the Government did appear desirous of bringing into action the principle of that resolution, and of endeavouring by every means in their power to bring about a settlement of this question between Sardinia and Naples by arbitration or mediation. I, therefore, could not, for one, have been a party to support any motion made in this house with a view to prevent, as it were, the peaceful settlement of the question. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal party are in opposition, he said, because they have been badly led—

If there be astonishment felt that a great party like the Liberal party, being superior, no doubt, in numbers both in the country and this house to what is called the Conservative party, should nevertheless find itself on the Opposition benches, I think that that state of

affairs can only be explained by this simple circumstance—that the party has been badly led and badly handled; that those who have conceived the policy which it should adopt and support have been mistaken, and we have unfortunately by those mistakes been led to the "cold shade" of Opposition, when otherwise hon. gentlemen near me would still have been on the Treasury benches. I am firmly myself of this opinion, and I see no chance whatever of the restoration to power of the Liberal party, unless that party brings forward its own measures, founded on its own principles, and carries its measures through into practical effect and shows to the country that it is not merely the Liberal party in name, but that it is earnest in the cause of reform, and will use power, when it has it, to carry its principles into practical legislation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COLLIER said that, by the reports in all the newspapers, Mr. Disraeli was reported to have used the words "massacre" and "vengeance," though not "extermination," and therefore the noble lord the member for London was substantially accurate in his statement. (Hear, hear.)

After a short speech from Mr. WHITESIDE in defence of the Government, Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained that Mr. Disraeli did not use the word "extermination," but the words "unmitigated vengeance," and "massacre."

Here the subject dropped. In Committee of Supply Mr. WISE moved that the vote of 2,720. for the salary of the "sham" office of Lord Privy Seal should be struck out of the estimates. Negatived by 71 to 31.

#### THE OATHS QUESTION—PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

When the House of Lords re-assembled on Monday evening, after the recess, the reasons given by the House of Commons for disagreeing from their lordships' amendments to the Oaths Bill were considered; the 5th clause of the original bill having been read at the table,

The Earl of LUCAN proposed the amendment of which he had given notice; it empowers both Houses of Parliament to modify the form of oath at present required by a special resolution. The House of Commons could thus order the portion of the oath to which the Jews object to be omitted. He had brought forward the amendment without consultation with any party, and, believing that the time had arrived when the question must be settled, he proposed it as a compromise.

Earl STANHOPE admitted that his opinions on the policy of continuing to resist the decision of the House of Commons had undergone a change. In two years the majority in the House of Commons in favour of admitting Jews to Parliament had trebled, and since 1848 an annual bill had been sent up to the House of Lords. He doubted whether, in continuing to resist the other house on this question, they were really acting constitutionally; and he apprehended that if the House of Lords persisted in this course the House of Commons would settle the controversy by its own act. He advised concession, but could not support the amendment.

The Earl of CLANCARTY opposed the object of the bill.

The Earl of DERBY thought the amendment contained a novel and important principle, which could not be properly discussed without longer notice and more deliberation. The reasons given by the House of Commons for rejecting the amendments to the Oaths Bill contained nothing that had not been often repeated and answered in former debates. He then examined the reasons in detail, briefly stating the several arguments so often used against them. He recognised the difficulty of the subject, arising from the repeated large majorities of the House of Commons; and, if it were merely a question of expediency, he should think it their duty to waive their own opinion upon it, but he denied that those increased majorities indicated any increased feeling in the country. The admission of Jews to Parliament had never been made a public question; it was not put forward at the last election by any constituency; he believed the great mass of the nation was quite apathetic upon it, and even the Jews themselves had not evinced any deep interest in it. He hoped the House of Commons would never engage in any unconstitutional course of proceeding, or attempt by a mere resolution to break through the law of the land. Be the resistance of the House of Lords long or short, he felt confident the House of Commons would never do themselves and the country such an injury. Alluding again to Lord Lucan's amendment, he said he did not object to it altogether; he would carefully consider whether some compromise could not be adopted; but he would not ask their lordships to recede from the position they had taken on the measure.

Earl GREY was ready to concur in any compromise on this question. The amendment involved a novel principle, which would be better discussed if embodied in a distinct bill. If the debate were adjourned for a fortnight such a bill might be drawn up, founded on the principle of the amendment, and sent down to the House of Commons with the Oaths Bill. He moved the adjournment of the debate to that day fortnight.

The Earl of DERBY was not prepared to waive their amendments to the Oaths Bill.

A long discussion ensued on the question of adjournment, which was supported by the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Campbell; Lord Lyndhurst assented to it; but

The Earl of MELBURY hoped Earl Grey would not press his motion. Sooner or later—and rather soon than late—the question would be settled by the admission of Jews to Parliament. The amendment, in its present form, was crude and imperfect; but contained the elements of a compromise; he thought the house ought to adhere to its amendments, but

he would not exclude the prospect of a reasonable compromise.

Earl GRANVILLE supported the adjournment, which would give time to prepare a conciliatory measure.

The Earl of DERBY thought, if they consented to an adjournment of the discussion, it would be liable to misconstruction. They ought to declare their adherence to their own views, and leave any question of compromise to after consideration.

Their lordships then divided on the adjournment of the debate; the numbers were—

Content	... ... ... ...	68
Not content	... ... ... ...	80
Majority against the adjournment	—12	

Lord LYNDHURST then commenced the discussion on the main question, by moving that their lordships do not insist on their amendments to the Oaths Bill.

Lord DE ROS justified the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament by their refusal to enter the military and naval services of the country.

The LORD CHANCELLOR again defended the principle and object of the amendments to the Oaths Bill; but remarked on the nomination of Baron Rothschild to the committee appointed to conduct the conference on the bill with their lordships, that if it were a piece of pleasantry it might be forgiven; but if intended to make a serious impression on the House it had failed, for it had been received with perfect indifference. He justified the denial of political rights to the Jew, as a measure, not of religious persecution, but of self-defence.

Earl GRANVILLE urged Lord Lyndhurst not to divide the House; the Opposition was not strong enough to bear him through, but the question had that night made an immense advance; virtually, he regarded it as settled, by the conciliatory tone and the readiness shown by the Government to offer a compromise. He suggested that Lord Lyndhurst should apply his powers to framing a measure like the one hinted at during the evening, which would settle the question for ever.

Lord LYNDHURST, thus appealed to, would not divide.

The motion that their lordships insist on the amendments to the Oaths Bill was then agreed to without a division, and the House adjourned.

#### MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH AGAIN.

On Monday night on the motion for going into a Committee of Supply,

Lord PALMERSTON rose and said that, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Friday, in his absence, had made an appeal to him, he felt it to be his duty to take the earliest opportunity of answering the appeal. In the speech made by Mr. Disraeli on Wednesday before some of his constituents, which bore evidence of studious deliberation, he had stated that Lord Derby, when he took office, succeeded to innumerable difficulties; a statement contrary, he observed, to the declaration of Lord Derby himself, who had said that he found the country in a satisfactory condition. Mr. Disraeli had further stated that the question of peace or war was a question not of weeks or days, but of hours. As far as he (Lord Palmerston) was informed, that statement, as regarded our relations with France at that period, was utterly and entirely groundless, and opposite to the truth. Had it been true, and had it been necessary to make it known, it should have been published in that House on the army or navy estimates. He denied that the answer he had given to Mr. Griffith, to which Mr. Disraeli had referred, bore the construction he had put upon it. Such a statement he considered to be most injurious and indiscreet on the part of a Minister of the Crown, and calculated to affect the public credit of the country, and to disturb the commercial as well as the political relations of the two nations. He called upon Mr. Disraeli to explain this assertion, as well as that intrigues had been carried on (by the late Government, he supposed) to involve Sardinia in a war with Naples for party objects,—an assertion he utterly denied. With reference to India, Mr. Disraeli, he said, had been guilty of a libel upon her Majesty's late advisers; he had accused them or Lord Canning of intending to act upon a policy of unmitigated vengeance and massacre. In speaking of the state of parties in this country, Mr. Disraeli had talked of a cabal on the opposite side of the house in order to upset the present Government. A cabal meant a body few in number; but he should like to know, he said, to whom Mr. Disraeli alluded when he spoke of intrigues and cabals. The late Government had acted towards their successors with uncommon forbearance, and he denied that they had obtained information on foreign affairs, as seemed to be implied, by unconstitutional means. He wished to know who the foreign intriguers were who caballed with the late Government to eject their successors—a charge he entirely repudiated. Mr. Disraeli, he remarked, had attacked the press; he (Lord Palmerston) left the press to defend itself; but when he said that there were some candidates for office under the late Administration who contributed to the press, he (Lord Palmerston) would like to know whether there were none on the other side of the house who had contributed to *The Press* for the purpose of getting into office.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER denied that he had stated that we had been on the verge of war, and he did not mean that the late Government had left affairs in that state. He said that owing to the truckling and servile policy of the late Government, war might have been an affair not of weeks or days, but of hours, and that by abandoning that policy the present Government had vindicated and maintained the honour of the country, while the alliance with France was now as firm and cordial as ever.

That there had been an attempt to embroil Sardinia and Naples, and to excite a war between those two Italian States, which might have been fatal to constitutional government in Sardinia, was his conviction. He reiterated also the explanation he had given on Friday regarding India. He denied that by any possible logical construction could he be understood to refer in his speech to any previous policy; he referred to confiscation and to the consequences of confiscation, which must be vengeance and massacre, and he had contrasted this policy with that proposed by the present Government. Lord Palmerston had represented that he had called the Opposition a cabal, which meant (he had said) limited body of individuals. But he (Mr. Disraeli) always understood that the term meant a secret society of conspirators, so that he could not have meant the House of Commons, and was certain that he had never talked of a cabal in that House. Entering then upon a criticism of the measures and policy of the late Government, Mr. Disraeli tried them by the principles of the great Liberal party, insisting that there could be no connexion or sympathy between Lord Palmerston and his friends and that party. What, he asked, must the country think of the conduct of Lord Palmerston and his co-managers when, although time was so precious, night after night, public business was suspended, in order that they might give vent to their feelings of disappointment and discontent? The noble lord complained that they had been called a "cabal":—

What I call a cabal is a body of men, whether it be in this house or in any other house—either a private house, or a house devoted to affairs of State—banded together, not to carry out a policy, not to recommend by their wisdom and their eloquence great measures to the approving sympathy of the community, but uniting all their resources, their abilities, and their varied influence—for what?—to upset the Queen's Government, without even in so doing declaring any policy of their own, or giving any further clue to their opinions than this—that the first article of their creed is place. (Cheers.) It is this conduct which has made the great body of the people of this country look with aversion on these machinations and manœuvres, and has gained for her Majesty's Government the sympathy of all honourable and generous minds. (Hear, hear.) If I wanted to confirm the Government in power, if I wanted to assure a longer tenure of office, I should beg the noble lords to continue their practices. I should be delighted, night after night, if they called on me to defend statements made to my constituents, not one word of which I retract, and which I made with that due thought which such statements required. I should wish the noble lord to continue this course, for I am quite certain that, whatever difference of opinion there may be in this house, or in England, between the great Conservative party and the great Liberal party, there is this one point of union between us—that we are equally resolved both in this house and throughout the country no longer to be made the tools or the victims of an obsolete oligarchy. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Sir G. GREY denied that there was anything unfair on the part of Lord Palmerston in demanding explanations of gross imputations of misconduct cast upon the Administration of which he had been the head.

Sir J. PAKINGTON was in a position and at liberty to say that on more than one occasion the late French Ambassador to this country, Count Persigny, did remonstrate against the policy of this country, and did state, in plain terms, that if it was not changed it would be impossible for friendly relations between the two countries to continue.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not agree that these discussions were a waste of time. When supply was asked for it was the proper time to call for an explanation of the meaning of imputations made by a member of the Government. He proceeded at some length to show that the explanations given by Mr. Disraeli were unsatisfactory.

Some remarks were made by Mr. Whiteside, in reply to Lord J. Russell, and by Mr. A. W. Kinglake and Mr. S. Fitzgerald, with reference to the two engineers of the Cagliari, and the subject then dropped.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Friday night Mr. ROEBUCK asked Lord Stanley if he knew how it happened that the *New Era* of Sierra Leone had been extinguished because the conduct of the Government was criticised in its columns. Lord STANLEY stated that an ordinance was passed in the course of last year, calling upon all publishers of newspapers in Sierra Leone to find securities in the same manner as in England. His attention was called to the ordinance and to the working of it by the circumstances to which the hon. and learned member had referred, and the opinion of the Government was that, considering the peculiar state of society in so small a colony, and the difficulty which might be experienced in providing securities, that the working of the ordinance could not be satisfactory, and the Governor had been instructed to repeal it. There was no intention of recalling the Governor.

On Monday, in reply to Mr. Headlam, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the British engineers, Park and Watt, had been released by the Neapolitan Government unconditionally, and that the Sardinian subjects, part of the crew of the Cagliari, were still detained by that Government. He avoided a further question, whether the demand for compensation to the engineers had been conceded by Naples.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was resolved that Government orders of the day have precedence upon Thursdays during the remainder of the session.

Major-General Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, K.C.B., the defender of Lucknow, accompanied by Colonel Lyddel, arrived at Dover, on Saturday.

#### THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT SLOUGH.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Dupré, one of his colleagues in the representation of Buckinghamshire, were entertained on Wednesday at a public dinner at Slough, in accordance with a long-standing arrangement. The chair was occupied by Colonel H. Vyse. The Duke of Buckingham was present; among the mottoes inscribed on the flags were "Disraeli and Popular Institutions," "Disraeli and our Ancient Institutions," "Disraeli and Protection to Native Industry." The usual toasts were proposed; the Duke of Buckingham answered for the House of Lords; Mr. Dupré for the County Members. Then came the toast of the day—"Her Majesty's Ministers." To this, of course, Mr. Disraeli answered. He made a long and smart speech, evidently to the taste of his audience. He began mildly by recalling the circumstances under which Government took office, when a Ministry supposed to be omnipotent fell suddenly to pieces. He described how Lord Derby had shown no unseemly eagerness for office, but had begged Her Majesty to reconsider the circumstance of the case before she desired him to form a Government. Then Mr. Disraeli described what they had done in three months. When they took office the question of peace or war with France was not a question of weeks or days, but of hours. They had preserved peace and vindicated the honour of the country. There were two Englishmen lingering in a foreign dungeon; the Government had freed those two neglected and suffering Englishmen. A war between Sardinia and Naples was nearly precipitated, in order to upset a Government which was the deliberate choice of the Queen of this country. The arts of faction pursued them on every side. There were finance difficulties. In the midst of a hostile House he had to propose measures to meet the emergency, and those measures "had the singular and unprecedented good fortune of being passed with general acclamation." The Government had to decide upon the policy to be carried out in India. Was it to be military occupation? was it to be massacre and confiscation, or a discriminating amnesty?

Was it to be respect for private property, toleration for religion, and a due and decent regard for the manners and customs of the people? (Cheers.) Were we or were we not to distinguish the great body of the millions—who after all are Her Majesty's subjects in India—from those military and treacherous rebels who have received or will receive their due reward? (Renewed cheering.) These are the three great subjects, gentlemen, which have occupied our councils and which have demanded our management since we came into office:—foreign affairs, that involved the question of peace or war; financial arrangements, that involved the question of millions of a deficiency, and a reduction of taxation; and the principles upon which a great empire should be reconstructed in India—(cheers)—three great subjects, gentlemen, and we have been in office three months! (Renewed cheering.) And yet we are told that we are a weak Government and have done nothing! (Cheers.) Why, we have vindicated the honour of England; we have preserved peace; we have freed from imprisonment our suffering countrymen; we have met an immense deficiency, and at the same time reduced taxation; and we have laid down principles for the reconstruction of our Indian empire which England approves and Europe admires, and which, if acted on, will maintain the greatness and glory of our country. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, we have had to perform this difficult task under unprecedented difficulties. I am bound to declare, especially after some observations that have been made to-day, that I for one—and from my position I may be considered a candid and impartial judge—have no reason to complain of the present House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Considering that it was elected under the auspices of our rivals, considering that it was supposed to possess an overwhelming majority against us when we assumed the reins of office, I am bound to say that the Government have received from the House of Commons, as a body, a generous courtesy, and that on more than one occasion the sense and spirit of the House of Commons have baffled the unceasing intrigues and the restless machinations by which, from the first moment of our entering office, the Government of the Queen has been assailed. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, this leads me to the very key of the position. There exists at this moment in England that which has not existed since the days of Charles II. There is in England at this moment a cabal—(cheers)—a cabal which has no other object but to upset the Government of the Queen, and to obtain their ends in a manner the most reckless, but the most determined. (Renewed cheers.) Now, this cabal consists of some scheming English politicians, and some foreign intriguers. (Hear.) They possess resources of all kinds, and in considerable amount, and they are reckless in the mode in which they dispose of them. (Hear, hear.) Their social influences are considerable, and they are perverted without the slightest remorse to obtain their political ends. (Cheers.) They possess great sources of political information, especially with regard to foreign affairs, obtained in a manner not very constitutional. (Cheers.) They have succeeded in doing that which no cabal in modern times, I am proud to say, has yet succeeded in accomplishing; they have in a great degree corrupted the once pure and independent press of England. (Loud cheers.) Innocent people in the country—(laughter)—who look to the leading articles in the newspapers for advice and direction—who look to what are called leading organs to be the guardians of their privileges and the directors of their political consciences—(laughter)—are not the least aware, because this sort of knowledge travels slowly, that leading organs now are place-hunters of the cabal—(cheers and laughter)—and that the once stern guardians of popular rights sit in the enervating atmosphere of gilded saloons. (Cheers and laughter.) Yes, gentlemen, it is too true that the shepherds who were once the guardians of the flock are now in league with the wolves—(laughter)—and therefore it is that though we have been only three months in office, though during that space we have vindicated your honour, maintained the peace of Europe, which was in manifest peril, rescued our

countrymen from a foreign dungeon, made up a great deficiency in your finances, and yet reduced taxation, and laid a deep foundation for your future empire in the East,—innocent people in the country who read leading organs believe we are a Government that do nothing; that we are a weak Government, and not entitled to the confidence of our country. (Cheers and laughter.) But, gentlemen, what would happen if the cabal were successful? You know our policy, and you can judge of it by its fruits. Let the cabal be successful and in foreign affairs you will have a truckling foreign policy, while in home affairs you will have gradually established a strong and strict centralised Government, on the model of that Government which the cabal admire; and whenever the spirit of the country is interested in those improvements which the spirit of the age demands—whether they be social, or financial, or constitutional—and the settlement of which is the first duty and the most pressing task of a real statesman, then you will have your attention distracted from this Conservative progress by incomprehensible wars carried on in distant parts, commenced for no earthly purpose, and terminating in the waste of your resources, and, perhaps, of your reputation. (Loud cheers.) Well, then, you have to choose between our policy and the policy of the cabal—(Hear, hear)—and I am here to-day to ask the people of the county of Buckingham, and to ask the people of England, will you support her Majesty's Government against the cabal? (Loud cheers, and cries of "We will!") Well, gentlemen, so deluded was the cabal, so implicitly did they believe their own leading articles written by themselves—(laughter)—so entirely did they credit the statement, that the people of England are against those who, in a moment of constitutional difficulty, at her Majesty's twice expressed wish, came forward to assist her, that thinking that the opportunity was ripe, having, as they imagined, a packed House of Commons—(Hear, hear)—and having every advantage in their favour, they brought forward a vote of censure upon a Ministry which in three months had effected those great results to which I have alluded. (Cries of "Shame!" and cheers.) Well, gentlemen, the moment notice was given of that motion it was considered among short-sighted hangers-on in politics that our doom was sealed as certainly as is that of a man who has been committed and sentenced, and is only waiting for the arrival of Mr. Calcraft. (Laughter.) All those wise and experienced politicians thought that the game was up. (A laugh.) They knew, according to their own fancies, that no one would look into the merits of the question, and nobody would then remember what we had done or consider what we might do. It was in their minds a mere sum in political arithmetic—(a laugh)—which the merest novice in politics could calculate and fix in an instant. There were a greater number of members of the House of Commons at the service of the cabal. The signal was given by the leader. There were solemn and pious tools always at the service of the cabal—(laughter)—and the thing was to be done off-hand. (Renewed laughter.) Well, gentlemen, they fixed upon an Indian subject, from which they stole their tactics—(loud laughter)—and which revealed their views. They were, in fact, resolved to loot the Treasury. (Roars of laughter.) There is nothing in my recollection of politics—which, owing to your continual confidence in me, extends to a period of no very short duration, for I believe that it was on this very spot and in the presence of many of those now assembled here that I made my first speech in public life long before I had the honour of being a member of the House of Commons—there is nothing, I say, in my political experience of any scheme more scientifically managed than that one by which it was hoped to accomplish the fall of the Government. (Hear, hear.) A gentleman in the House of Commons brought forward the motion, and he was a man of unimpeachable character. The cabal, which had itself a rather tainted character—(cheers)—chose its instruments with pharisaical accuracy. (Renewed cheering and laughter.) I can assure you that when the right hon. gentleman who brought forward the motion in the House of Commons rose to impeach me I was terrified at my own shortcomings, and I listened attentively to a *visa privata* narrative, ending with a resolution, which I think must have been drawn up by a conveyancer. (Hear, hear.) In the other House of Parliament a still greater reputation condescended to appear upon the human stage—(loud laughter and cheers)—and like a Pharisee of old, with broad phylacteries upon his forehead—(renewed cheering and laughter)—he called upon God to witness, in the voice and accents of majestic adoration, that he was not as other men were—(loud cheers and laughter)—for that he was never influenced by party motives. (Renewed cheers and laughter.) Well, gentlemen, what happened under these circumstances? Why something, which I am quite sure is unprecedented in the Parliamentary history of England. When we hear of faction, when we hear of the arts and manœuvres of party, when we read sometimes that party spirit will be the ruin of this country, let us take a calm review of the affairs of the last fortnight; and I think we must come to the conclusion that in a country, free and enlightened as is England, there are limits to party feeling which the most dexterous managers of the passions of mankind cannot ever pass—(hear, hear)—and that in the great bulk of those who sit in Parliament and in the great bulk of the people of England there is a genuine spirit of patriotism which will always eventually triumph. (Cheers.) That such is the case may be seen from the late debate. A motion was brought forward about a fortnight ago by a right hon. gentleman who sits for the city of Oxford which was to terminate the existence of the Government, and during the debate which ensued, protracted as it was, you may, perhaps, have observed, that the members of the Government very reluctantly advanced to take part in it, although, being as we were upon our trial, we were prepared, if necessary, to defend our conduct on every point, and to vindicate with a becoming spirit the course which we had adopted. (Hear, hear.) But instead of that, here was a bill of indictment preferred against the Government, which commenced as a vote of censure, and which upon the last night of the debate was expanded into a general vote of want of confidence. Now, who conducted that debate in defence of the Government and in opposition to the motion? Why, not members of the Government, but independent members of the House of Commons—(hear, hear)—some of them gentlemen of great eloquence and authority not connected with the Government in politics, but, on the contrary, not professing those general principles which form the basis of our

policy. They yet saw through the flimsy web, and despised the authors of so perfidious and pernicious a movement. (Cheers.) We, gentlemen, refer to that debate with confidence and triumph that we can fairly ask for a verdict at the hands of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) In point of fact, that verdict has been already given. Until that vote of censure was brought forward we were receiving from the people of England a fair and unimpassioned trial. We were accepted as a Government which having taken office under such difficult circumstances as I have described, and after the peculiar exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, was deserving of a fair chance, and we were having a kindly trial. I do not believe that the great body of the people of this country had any feeling but one, and that was a general feeling for those who had acceded to office under great difficulties, and who had sedulously and with devotion endeavoured to perform their duty. (Hear, hear.) The moment, however, that this motion was brought forward and introduced in the speech which was made upon that occasion by the right hon. member for Oxford—from the moment that the debate took place, the enlightened and indignant mind of the people of England declared at the moment, and in a manner which could not be mistaken, what its sense was of the conduct of certain public characters in those transactions, and if we had gone upon the hustings—which there is very little doubt we should have done before we should have fallen—I believe that the overthrow of the cabal would have been one of the most signal in history. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") Now this danger had been overcome by no unworthy management or concession on our part. (Hear, hear.) It has been overcome, not by the united efforts of friends in a division, but, upon the contrary, it has been overcome by the intrinsic and internal sense of wrongdoing which prevailed in the ranks of our enemies. (Loud cheers.) There is nothing like that last Friday evening in the history of the House of Commons. (Renewed cheers.) We came down to the House expecting to divide at four o'clock in the morning, I myself expecting probably to deliver an address two hours after midnight, and I believe that even with the consciousness of a good cause that is no mean effort. (Hear.) Well, gentlemen, we were all assembled, our benches with their serried ranks seemed to rival those of our proud opponents, when suddenly there arose a wail of distress—(laughter)—but not from us—(renewed laughter). I can only liken the scene to the mutiny of the Bengal army. (Laughter.) Regiment after regiment, corps after corps, General after General, all acknowledged that they could not march through Coventry. (Roars of laughter.) It was like a convulsion of nature rather than any ordinary transaction of human life. (Laughter.) I can only liken it to one of those earthquakes which take place in Calabria or Peru. (Laughter.) There was a rumbling murmur—(laughter)—a groan—(laughter)—a shriek, a sound of distant thunder. No one knew whether it came from the top or the bottom of the House. (Laughter.) There was a rent, a fissure in the ground, and then a village disappeared—(laughter)—then a tall tower toppled down, and the whole of the Opposition benches became one great dissolving view of anarchy. (Loud cheers and laughter.) Are these the people whom you want to govern the country?—"No, no"—people in whose camp there is anarchy—(hear, hear)—between whom there is discord upon every point, and who are not even united by the common bond of wishing to seize upon the spoils of office? (Cheers and laughter.) If "we had gone upon the hustings—which there is very little doubt we should have done before we should have fallen—I believe that the overthrow of the cabal would have been one of the most signal in history." (Loud cries of "Hear, hear!")

Mr. Disraeli concluded with a description of the policy of the Government couched in very general terms. In foreign affairs they will pursue a prudent and conciliatory policy and maintain peace with honour. In finance they will reduce taxation and respect public credit. In India they will carry out the policy made familiar in the late debate. He promised measures of legal reform, social reform, and measures relating to "constitutional improvement;" and he appealed to the people of England for their confidence.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in proposing the tenant farmers of the county, said it had been observed by some one at the late general election that the eyes of the tenant farmers were at last opened. He had always, however, been of opinion that the tenant farmers were wide awake. (Laughter.) It was to the tenant farmers of England he owed his introduction into public life. He hoped he would not be thought impertinent if he said that when he proposed the toast there was some mixture in the proposition of private affection. (Cheers.)

#### THE MINISTRY.

The vacancy at the Board of Control is at length filled up, and the Ministry is complete. Lord Stanley becomes President of the India Board, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton succeeds him as Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a Hertfordshire election is to be risked. On Monday night new writs were moved for in the House of Commons for that county and for King's Lynn. That there will be a contest for Hertfordshire is pretty certain, and one likely to be of a very partisan character. It is intended to put in nomination for the Liberal interest the Hon. Captain Grosvenor, eldest son of Lord Ebury. For this purpose active and influential committees have been formed in various parts of Hertfordshire.

Sir E. B. Lytton's address to his constituents has appeared. He declares that the old landmarks of party are much effaced, and that no one will care to revive them:—

Intelligent persons on all sides find that the settlement of questions on which they formerly differed has cleared from obscurity many points on which they can agree; abroad liberty befriended without sacrifice of peace; alliances secured without loss of honour; where war is inevitable, English vigour; where victory is achieved, English mercy. In domestic policy judicious economy, industrial development, and those practical reforms by which the elastic nature of free institutions

accommodates itself to the progressive intelligence of a loyal people. For myself, I hold with one of the ablest statesmen of the last century that "there is no worthier attribute of a British Minister than a fearless confidence in the generous temper and good sense of his countrymen."

He asks the electors to return him in order that it may appear how much a Conservative policy can promote the contentment and prosperity which are the surest guarantees for the maintenance of law and the stability of order.

The *Press* of Saturday contained the following statement as to prior negotiations with Mr. Gladstone:—

We had reason to expect, until within the last six hours, that we should have had the pleasure of announcing, in this week's number, an important accession to Lord Derby's Cabinet. The fact was too important to be kept a secret, nor was there any desire to conceal it—that the Cabinet would gladly have received the adhesion of the senior member for the University of Oxford. Possessing the double qualification of great efficiency in official duties and pre-eminent ability in debate, there has been no administration for a dozen years past which would not have rejoiced to gain the assistance of Mr. Gladstone. Nor is there, we believe, any solid difficulty in the way of a junction on the part of Mr. Gladstone with the present Government. Hence, during the present week, that gentleman has seriously entertained the proposal. And if it were possible for him to isolate himself, and to have regard solely to his own views and feelings, we believe that his accession to the cabinet of Lord Derby would not be delayed another day. But there are few men who have passed twenty years in public life without having found friendships and connexions which cannot be left out of view when circumstances like the present happen to occur. These connexions, we believe, form the main obstacle to that acceptance of high office by Mr. Gladstone which has been hoped for during several days past. We fear that the hope is, at least for the present, at an end.

#### THE NEW WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(From the *Cape Town Argus*.)

A deplorable and bloody war has at last broken out between the Free State and the Basutu nation. The alleged cause of the war is the interminable boundary question, which Sir George Clerk left unsettled on the disgraceful abandonment of the sovereignty by the British Government, and the organised system of thieving instituted by the Basutus in order to drive out the Boers from the territory claimed by both parties. Moshesh, the paramount chief of the Basutus, has tried in vain to put an end to this constant thieving, which affords but too plausible a pretext to the Boers for hostilities. The real cause is the fierce desire to possess themselves of the lands of the natives, which the Boers consider have been given to them by God for a possession, and it is well known that this unrighteous war was resolved on two years ago by the Free State Volksraad, sitting with closed doors. Moshesh has several times appealed to the Governor of this colony to mediate or arbitrate, but without effect. The Cape Parliament also stands aloof. The truth is, any war is popular with the majority of colonists, which tends to secure more land for the whites, and to break up the black races. Cape colonists are directly interested in this war, for there is a constant emigration of our best settlers going on from the colony to the free state, caused partly by aversion to the Government, or rather to its vacillating policy. The governor seems to have committed himself to the policy indicated above, and is supposed to regard, if not with satisfaction, at any rate with indifference, the deeds of spoliation and murder now taking place just beyond our borders. If the war continue any length of time, the colony must become involved in it. All that has been done to prevent this, is the issue of a proclamation, forbidding colonial subjects from crossing the Orange River, though no measures that have come to light have been taken to prevent them, but, on the contrary, insidious attempts are being made, by spreading false reports, to induce the Basutus within colonial limits to criminate themselves, by participating in the war, apparently with the object of being down upon them if they do so. A large party of the mounted police force, under Commandant Currie, is watching their movements. But nothing will, probably, prevent the partisans within the colony, of both parties, from going to assist their countrymen. The war commenced by the Boers, by order of President Boshof, attacking and sacking the French missionary station of Beersheba, within the Free State boundaries, and massacring its unoffending inhabitants. A great quantity of cattle and other property was captured. Various collisions and reprisals have taken place, generally resulting in favour of the Boers, and in considerable loss of life to the Basutus; but the main forces on either side have not yet come into contact. The Boers are concentrating with the intention of attacking Moshesh near his stronghold of Thaba Bossiou. The Basutus are numerically strong, but they are a peaceful and unwarlike people, very different from the frontier Kaffir, and both intelligent and industrious, and far from barbarous. If something be not shortly done for them they will be destroyed. All this comes of the shameful want of faith on the part of the British Government towards native tribes, which it undertook to protect, and afterwards abandoned. The field-pieces used at Beersheba were, we believe, presents made by Sir G. Clerk, and others are daily expected, which Sir George Grey undertook to send home for, for his friend Boshof. A large order for gunpowder, lead, and muskets has been received in the colony from the Free State, but the unfortunate Basutus are not allowed to have an ounce. All this is called non-interference. The philanthropists have not yet

begun to lift up their eyes and hands in pious horror at these iniquities; it will be time enough for that when the Basutus have nothing left to lose, and are reduced to a condition worse than slavery.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at the Isle of Wight. On Friday Prince Albert left Osborne for his visit to Germany via Ostend. He reached Coburg on Saturday afternoon. He will return to England on the 7th of June to be present at the State Ball on the 9th. On Saturday afternoon the Queen embarked in the *Fairy*, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, and visited Prince Alfred at Alverbank. Prince Victor, of Hohenlohe, has returned to the continent from a visit to Osborne.

The Queen has signified her intention of being present in Leeds at the latter end of August, for the purpose of inaugurating the noble town-hall of that borough.

The Earl of Derby returned to London on Friday evening from a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

Her Majesty, as a mark of her appreciation of the distinguished scientific acquirements of Professor Faraday, has presented him with a residence at Hampton-court, and, as an additional mark of her Majesty's favour, she has been pleased to give directions that Professor Faraday's residence is to be furnished at her Majesty's expense.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, Mr. Justice Coleridge, in addressing the grand jury, said it was the last time he should have that honour, as he was about to retire into private life. Mr. Hugh Hill, Q.C., is to be the successor of this upright judge and high-minded gentleman.

The following noblemen and gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to receive such subscriptions as the sympathy of this country may offer to relieve M. de Lamartine from his present pecuniary embarrassments:—Lord John Russell, M.P., Viscount Goderich, M.P., Lord Harry Vane, M.P., Lord Monteagle, Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., Sir Robert Peel, M.P., Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, M.P., Mr. H. Danby Seymour, M.P., Mr. George Tomline, M.P., Mr. A. W. Kinglake, M.P., Mr. R. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. W. M. Thackeray, Mr. Henry Vincent, and Mr. A. Hayward.

The office vacated by the death of Mr. John O'Connell (clerkship of the Hanaper, worth £800 a year) was on Saturday conferred by Lord Eglington upon Mr. Ralph S. Cusack, barrister, and chairman of the North Union Board of Poor Law Guardians. The surviving sons of Daniel O'Connell are Morgan O'Connell, formerly member for Meath, and Daniel the youngest, who sits for the borough of Tralee.

The funeral of Mr. John O'Connell took place on Friday, and assumed very largely the character of a national demonstration of affection and respect. The corpse was followed to its last resting-place (Glasnevin Cemetery) by some of the most distinguished men in Ireland, while the line of route to the cemetery was occupied by tens of thousands of mourners. Immediately after the funeral ceremony a subscription was opened for the benefit of the deceased's family, and a large sum of money was at once subscribed.

The Rev. Richard Elwyn, M.A., late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and senior classic of his year, has been elected to the post of head master of the Charter House, vacant by the death of Dr. Elder.

We (*Plymouth Journal*) regret to hear that Mr. K. Brunel is suffering from severe illness, brought on, probably, by his anxiety in carrying out the heavy works that he has in hand.

The Rev. Canon Moseley, so long and so honourably connected with the training of the young, has been appointed civilian member of the council of military education, and an artillery officer will be added to the list.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, June 2, 1858.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

LORD CANNING.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, the Earl of DERBY, in reply to Earl Granville, said that the communication in which the Government had promised their support to Lord Canning was in a personal communication written by himself, and the communication was sent by telegraph on the 12th, for the purpose of overtaking the mail despatched on the 10th, informing Lord Canning that it was the intention of the Government to give him the most cordial support in their power, and expressing a hope that in practice it would be found that his intention, although apparently at variance with the despatch of the 19th of April, did not differ much from the policy recommended in that despatch. Under these considerations he had no hesitation in promising to support Lord Canning, and that promise would reach Lord Canning at the same time as

the despatch conveying a censure on his conduct. He did not think it would be right to produce that private communication.

## MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

The Earl of CLARENDON called attention to the speech recently delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his Buckinghamshire constituents, reiterating the comments on that address already urged more than once in the House of Commons. He dwelt especially upon the assertion that on the accession of the present Ministry England had been within a few hours of war with France.

There was not one particle of foundation for that assertion—(cheers)—and in the face of their lordships and the country he gave it the most direct and unqualified contradiction. (Renewed cheers.) He was totally ignorant of any supposed cause which might have led to danger, and which was supposed to have passed away; and knew nothing, and had heard nothing until last Wednesday, at Slough; because, up to the moment when he quitted the Foreign Office our relations with France were as cordial and confidential as they had been at any former period. On the day after his noble friend opposite took office he expressed no apprehension of the kind; and he did not think his noble friend would charge him with having concealed anything from him relating to his department. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of DERBY defended the speech of his right hon. colleague, which he maintained to have been misunderstood and misrepresented. Entering at much length into the various topics alluded to in that address, he supported the views expressed by Mr. Disraeli, and vindicated the policy pursued by the existing Administration with regard to their foreign diplomacy, to India, and to finance.

Earl GRANVILLE remarked that Mr. Disraeli's assertion bore but one interpretation; namely, that when the late Government left office the country was almost irretrievably committed to a war.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that with respect to the disagreement with France, his right hon. friend was quite right in saying that we were at the time indicated on the verge of war, and that our position was most critical. At that time he (Lord Malmesbury) constantly saw the French ambassador, and he did not scruple to say that M. de Persigny looked upon the situation as one of the greatest danger. In short, he never met the ambassador without the latter expressing to him his conviction that we were arrived at a crisis of imminent danger.

## THE CASE OF MR. WILKS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. M. GIBSON, advertising to the apologetic petition presented from Mr. W. Wilks, the proprietor of the *Carlisle Examiner*, moved that the petitioner should be discharged from custody.

Mr. ROEBUCK considered the retraction contained in that petition insufficient. The accusation brought against the committee of that House had alleged partiality as well as corruption, of which charges only the latter was withdrawn.

Mr. CRAV also deemed the retraction insufficient. He did not think any hardship would be done to Mr. Wilks if he underwent a short further confinement until such evidence could be placed before him as would not leave him the shadow of a shade of excuse for not retracting every syllable of the charge. At present the retraction was a very partial one. It was true that it applied to the grossest portion of the imputations which had been made on his hon. friend, but it left entirely untouched a charge which was of a very grave nature, namely, that a member of the house, while acting in a judicial capacity, had been guilty of partiality.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, concurring in this view, moved as an amendment that the order for taking Mr. Wilks' petition into consideration should be discharged. He thought the apology illusory, and that it did not cover a large portion of the case.

Mr. GIBSON submitted that there was nothing beyond the portion which had been withdrawn that was of sufficient gravity to justify the house in sending Mr. Wilks to Newgate. If the house was prepared to commit any editor, he who he might, that said members of that house were biased, there was no gaol in the kingdom large enough to receive the editors who would have to be sent to prison. (A laugh.) Charges of partiality did not necessarily imply corruption.

Mr. ROEBUCK said the libel charged the hon. member with being a partisan, because he was corrupt. Mr. Wilks was willing to withdraw the conclusion; but he (Mr. Roebuck) wanted the entire syllogism to be withdrawn. (Hear, hear.)

After a eulogy on Mr. Clive, Mr. GLADSTONE said that in the present case there was no charge of corrupt motives except that which had been unreservedly withdrawn. He did think that the power the house had of inflicting imprisonment was one the exercise of which was only justified upon the ground of absolute necessity. It was a power which was not in harmony with the functions of the constitution, or with the safeguards which it provided for personal liberty. It was not for the house to commit themselves on any doubtful issues; and as Mr. Wilks had retracted his main imputation it would not do to say there was a syllogism, or to endeavour to extract from the article some remaining dregs of the charge. (Cheers.)

Colonel PATTEN said that if Wilks would present a petition withdrawing all imputations of corruption,

the honour of the learned member for Hereford would be preserved, and the house would be satisfied.

Mr. M. GRASCO could not understand what Mr. Wilks was required to say.

Mr. HORSMAN said that Wilks had alleged certain facts as the foundation of his conclusions; and it was not enough to withdraw the conclusions: he ought to withdraw the statements of fact, and express regret that he had made them.

The amendment was then agreed to without a division. The petitioner in consequence remains in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

## THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Captain VIVIAN called attention to the necessity of more clearly defining the responsibility and duties of the various military departments, and moved a resolution setting forth that, although the recent consolidation of the different departments of Ordnance, Commissariat, and Secretary at War had to a certain extent improved the general administration of military affairs, a divided responsibility still existed; and that, in order to promote greater efficiency, the departments of the Horse Guards and War Office should be placed under the control of one responsible Minister.

General PERL, in the course of a technical reply, contended that although the present military system of the country was possibly imperfect in theory, it nevertheless practically worked well. Improvements might be effected, and were in course of accomplishment, on matters of detail; but he doubted whether the general organisation of the Commander-in-Chief's department or that of the Secretary for War could be rendered more efficient than they were at the present moment. He could not, therefore, concur in the latter portion of the resolution, which suggested a consolidation of those departments.

After considerable discussion, Mr. S. HERBERT contended that by uniting the departments of Commander-in-Chief and War Minister the army would practically be often placed under the control of a civilian. At present, he remarked, though there was a division of management, the Secretary of State was fully responsible to Parliament.

Lord PALMERSTON objected to the proposal for merging the War-office and the Horse Guards, and showed reasons for preferring to have the army under the control of a minister of state rather than entrust it, as suggested, to a board on the model of that which presided at the Admiralty.

The house divided—

For the resolution ... ... ... ... 106

Against ... ... ... ... 104—2

The numbers were received with great cheering.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved a resolution, that in the opinion of the House the power and influence of this country ought not to be used in order to induce the Sultan to withhold his assent to the project for cutting a canal across the Isthmus of Suez. Mr. GRIFFITHS moved a not unfriendly but somewhat singular amendment. Mr. STEPHENSON contended that the engineering difficulties in the way of constructing the canal were so great that they could not be overcome. Mr. S. Fitzgerald, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Disraeli opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr. Gibson, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Bright. It was, however, defeated by a majority of 228.

## CHURCH-RATES' ABOLITION BILL.

Sir J. TRELAWNY moved that this bill be read a third time. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. DRUMMOND could not allow the bill to pass at that hour. He begged to move that the debate be adjourned. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. TRELAWNY hoped the bill would be allowed to pass its last stage. (Cheers.) The subject had been discussed for twenty-four years. The bill had been pending since February, and had been fully discussed. (Hear, hear.) The bill would never be passed unless he took it at a late hour—(hear, hear)—he was ready at once to divide if hon. gentlemen wished. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE said the object of hon. gentlemen was by brute force to assail the House of Lords—(Oh, oh)—and force on them measures hostile to the Church of England.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL regretted that those who had charge of the bill had shown such an indisposition to listen to any amendments. It was now impossible, he feared, that the question could be settled this year. It would probably stand over for another year. Everyone knew that it was not likely to have the assent of the other house of Parliament.

Mr. ROEBUCK would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to appoint a day for the third reading.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that for Wednesday, the 9th of June, there was only one order of the day, namely, the Tenants' Compensation Bill—(laughter)—and perhaps some amicable arrangement might be made for giving precedence to the bill under consideration. (Renewed laughter.)

The motion for adjournment was rejected by 150 to 103.

Mr. HUME moved that the House do now adjourn. Mr. COLLIER stigmatised the opposition to this Bill as factious, and hoped that his hon. friend would persevere. After some further discussion, in which Sir C. Napier declared his willingness to stay in the

House till ten the next morning, and Mr. Bentinck rejoined that one hundred gentlemen were determined that the Bill should not go on at so late an hour, the motion for an adjournment of the House was rejected by 186 to 78. Eventually Mr. Sotherton Esq., on the part of the Government, offered to grant a morning sitting on Tuesday next, to afford an opportunity for further discussion of the Bill, and Sir J. Trelawny having accepted the offer, the debate on the motion for the third reading was adjourned until that day.

At an earlier part of the sitting, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. Laird, stated that drafts on a banker, made payable to "self" or "on my account," if presented by the drawer in person, would not be liable to the stamp duty. Subsequently the ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the law relating to checks or draughts upon bankers.

Mr. LINDSAY having inquired respecting the search of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, Mr. S. FITZGERALD replied that no official information on the subject had reached the Government. The commanders of all vessels engaged in cruising against slavers had been instructed to exercise their duties with all possible caution.

On the motion of MR. DEEDES, the order of the day for the second reading of the Church of England Special Services Bill was discharged.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA AND THE BAPTIST UNION.

The recent annual session of the Baptist Union having transmitted, through the Prussian Embassy, a congratulatory address to these Royal and illustrious personages, their Royal Highnesses have been pleased to return the following gratifying answer:

Sir.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Frederick William of Prussia and the Princess Frederick William of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, have received with sincere pleasure the congratulations addressed to them by the Baptist Union, and I am commanded to express to you the heartfelt gratitude of their Royal Highnesses for the sentiments of loyal attachment, and of interest in the personal happiness of their Royal Highnesses, as well as in the welfare of this country, contained in the address of the body of which you are the chairman.

Berlin, May 25, 1858,

By command,

Rev. B. Evans, D.D. ERNST DE STOCKMAR.

The report of the committee of privileges, with reference to the title to the earldom of Shrewsbury, was presented last night to the House of Lords. The committee have reported in favour of the claim of Earl Talbot.

The total reinforcements under orders to embark for India during the present month amount to 12,000 men.

A very appropriate tribute of respect was yesterday paid to the memory of a nobleman whose public services and amiability of character will not soon be forgotten—we refer to Lord Dudley Stuart. His friends and admirers hit upon the plan of enlarging, in his honour, the Marylebone Nightly Refuge for the Destitute, an institution in which the lamented nobleman took a deep personal interest! The enlargement having been completed, the inauguration took place yesterday, Lord Carlisle graciously presiding.

A dinner on behalf of the Playground and General Recreation Society took place last night at the London Tavern, Mr. Charles Dickens in the chair. The object of this new society is to provide open spaces for playgrounds for the poorer children in populous places, and by this means to remove them as much as possible from the dens and alleys in which they are at present "cribbed, cabin'd, and confined." The movement appears to deserve every encouragement.

A letter from Venice states that the Count de Chambord, as well as all the persons of his suite, went into mourning for the Duchess of Orleans, even before he received the official account of her death.

The Montenegrins seem to have carried their point. Already it is announced by an Austrian organ that Turkey is willing to recognise the *status quo*, and to leave them in possession of the district of Grahovo. The Sultan now falls back on the proposition of France, that in return for this concession Prince Danilo should recognise the Sultan's suzerainty.

## MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A full average time-of-year supply of English wheat was on offer here, to-day: but the bulk of it was composed of Monday's unsold samples. Very few buyers were in attendance, and the demand ruled very inactive, at almost nominal currencies. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—met a very dull inquiry, and prices had a downward tendency. Barley and malt sold slowly, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. We were fairly supplied with oats, in which a steady business was transacted, at Monday's decline in value. Beans, peas, and flour sold on former terms.

## ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	1,300	50	1,020	—	2,510
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	12,150	2,860	—	13,890	350 bushels

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1858.

## SUMMARY.

THE advent of June has plunged us into mid-summer weather, which, if it continue, promises not only to recompense for the backwardness of spring, but to play an important part in political affairs. A hot season is a formidable obstacle to senatorial loquacity. This year the weather is not unlikely to interfere with legislation for India, and may be pleaded as a reason for postponing the whole subject till next session. We earnestly hope that the House of Commons will not listen to any such excuse for postponing what should be the great work of the session of 1858. The further consideration of the resolutions that are to form the groundwork of the Government measure is fixed for Monday next, by which time Lord Stanley, who has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Ellenborough as President of the Board of Control, will have been re-elected by his constituents. If the heat of the weather is no sufficient impediment to the active operations of our troops in the suppression of the Indian revolt, surely it cannot be pleaded as a satisfactory reason why the Imperial Legislature, in order to gratify their own convenience, or subserve party objects, should postpone the re-construction of the Government of our Eastern Empire.

The appointment of Lord Stanley as Minister for India is a guarantee that the great trust committed to his hands will be discharged with discretion, conscientiousness, and an anxious desire to promote the well-being of the population of India. His short probation at the Colonial Office has not belied the favourable opinion formed of his administrative abilities; and his prompt decision to suspend the obnoxious ordinance by which a Sierra Leone journal was suppressed, indicates a resolution to give no countenance to official assumptions in our distant dependencies. It is not unlikely that Lord Canning may think fit to retire from his arduous position, and public opinion in India is unanimous as to his most suitable successor as Governor-General. With Lord Stanley in England as Indian Minister, under the provisions of a well-digested measure, and Sir John Lawrence as head of the Executive at Calcutta, there would be reasonable hope that our Eastern empire may be governed with equal justice and firmness, and that the calamities and sufferings of the late revolt might soon be effaced by the dawn of a new era of moral and material development.

After the protracted disagreement with the other branch of the Legislature on the Jew question, the House of Lords has at length exhibited a sincere desire for the termination of the strife. When the reasons of the Commons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments to the Oaths Bill were considered on Monday, a remarkable scene ensued. The proposal of the Earl of Lucan, that each House should deal as it pleased with the question, opened the way to the confession of various Conservative peers, including Lord Derby, Lord Stanhope, and Lord Malmesbury, that they would have no objection to settle it by a compromise, which was, in fact, "inevitable." Their views were no doubt accurately interpreted by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, when he said:—"I think it is the duty of the House of Lords, having lately so positively declared their opinions by the largest majority which I believe has ever

been given here on this question, to maintain, and let the country understand plainly that they maintain, their opinions as to the principle at issue—(Hear)—while at the same time they are not unwilling to come to any reasonable compromise with the House of Commons which may not offend their conscientious convictions. I think I see the element of such a compromise in the amendment—or in something like it—of my noble and gallant friend." But he suggested that the question before them should be first disposed of, and then "a reasonable compromise" could be put into the shape of a Bill, proposed by some noble lord either on the Opposition or Ministerial side of the House—"he cared not which"—and submitted for discussion. This suggestion was agreed to. The proposal for adjourning the debate for a fortnight having been rejected by 80 to 62, Lord Lucan withdrew his amendment, and Lord Lyndhurst, after some discussion, also consented to waive his proposal that the House should not insist upon their amendments to the Oaths Bill. That measure with the Lords' amendments will no doubt be accepted by the Commons in prospect of the forthcoming Bill. The country can have no objection that the Peers shall have a suitable opportunity of extricating themselves from a false position. But one powerful reason why Lord Derby has pertinaciously opposed the admission of Jews to Parliament peeped out in the course of Monday night's discussion. "Your lordships (he said) will perceive that the facilities for bringing forward new questions to be forced on a reluctant House of Lords will be increased in proportion to the facility with which you yield to the first attempt of that kind on the part of the House of Commons." His lordship no doubt had specially in view the Church-rate Abolition Bill, which will very soon force itself upon the unwelcome attention of the House of Obstructives.

Mr. Disraeli's indiscretions in his speech at Slough were last night the subject of a lengthened debate in the House of Lords. Lord Clarendon positively denied the truth of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's rash declaration, that when the present Government entered office war with France was not a question of weeks or days, but of hours. For this statement, he said, there was not a particle of foundation, and he gave it a direct and unqualified denial. His successor in the Foreign-office defended the correctness of Mr. Disraeli's statement. "It was quite correct to say the position of the two countries at that particular time was most critical—that we were upon the verge of war, for when I saw the French ambassador, upon my taking office, I found that he regarded the position of affairs as one of the gravest danger, and he never saw me without expressing his belief in distinct terms that we had arrived at a crisis of most imminent danger." For our part, we do not at all believe that our pacific relations with France were in "imminent danger"—otherwise the resolution of the British people not to allow the Conspiracy Bill to be resuscitated ought to have led to a rupture. As the *Daily News* very justly remarks, "Peace was preserved not by the diplomatic skill of the present Government; but by the sturdy, quiet demeanour of the English people. And peace was endangered, not by anything that has been done or said by the English people, but by the weak yielding of Lord Clarendon to the blandishments of foreign despotism, and by his leading the Emperor of the French to believe that he could delude the English nation into sanctioning a foreign policy worthy of the days of Lord Castlereagh." Lord Derby's Government would be weak indeed if it had no stronger claim to public favour than its dubious course relative to the demands of the French Emperor.

"No Dissenter can be an honest person." So in effect say the Lord Justices, who, as will be seen, have decided that for the execution of a trust created by subscription among the inhabitants of Ilminster, to provide an "honest and discreet" schoolmaster to teach "all such children as shall be brought to him, as well as in all godly learning and knowledge as in other manner of learning,"—no Dissenter is eligible to act as trustee, although the power of nomination is with the surviving trustees who, when reduced by deaths are to select other "honest persons of the parish" to the number of twenty to be new trustees. In the present case, Dissenters have acted as trustees from the commencement; and though more than once in a majority, have always been "honest" enough to select a clergyman of the Church of England as schoolmaster in accordance with the religious persuasion of the majority of the inhabitants. Their action has mainly been put forth to provide an Arnold rather than a M'Neile, as schoolmaster. And for this honesty they are rewarded, by a legal tribunal, by being declared ineligible to act in future. Is this an equitable decision? The case, how-

ever, illustrates the difficulties that arise almost invariably out of the administration of endowments, whether for religious, educational, or charitable purposes.

The news from the East becomes more serious as the season advances, and shows that India needs not only an energetic military chief to conquer rebellion, but a wise and skilful ruler, such as would no doubt be Sir John Lawrence, to reconcile the population. The fall of Lucknow, no more than the fall of Delhi, has brought us much nearer to the close of the war. The descriptions given of the state of many provinces of India, not excluding Behar in Bengal, the anticipations of disease and scarcity, the apparently inexhaustible strength and numbers of the rebels, the difficulties of a hot weather campaign in Rohilkund, and the new peril that stares us in the face in the shape of an army of 50,000 Sikh mercenaries who are beginning to boast that they have saved the English "Raj"—are so many points calculated to repress sanguine hopes of an early pacification of the country. Every weekly mail only shows the wisdom of that policy of mercy which Lord Ellenborough so emphatically urged upon the Governor-General, and brings confirmatory evidence that the simple use of our military resources will not enable us to re-conquer India, unless the population are reconciled to our sway.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR friend, Mr. Washington Wilks—for several years a literary contributor to this journal, and now the proprietor and publisher of the *Carlisle Examiner*—is in trouble—if trouble that can properly be designated which consists in being detained, by order of the House of Commons, by the Serjeant-at-Arms, in a comfortable apartment in the new Palace of Westminster. It seems that in an article which appeared in that gentleman's paper on the 15th of May, certain imputations were cast upon Mr. Clive, member for Hereford, and chairman of the committee selected to adjudicate on group 13 of Railway Bills. Mr. Wilks was not, as we learn, the writer of that article, but he very properly accepted the responsibility of publishing it, by declining to give up the name of the author. Mr. Clive, who solemnly denied the truth of the allegations brought against him, had moved, previously to the Whitsun recess, that the publisher should be summoned to appear at the bar of the House. Accordingly, on Friday last, Mr. Wilks made his appearance, and underwent an examination. As he declined to withdraw the article, he was, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. His detention will not, we hope, be a long one. We fear his informant misled him as to the facts of the case, and that he suffers in behalf of a disappointed railway interest. As yet, he has preserved a becoming dignity—and, inasmuch as no public principle is at stake, we trust the petition he has presented through Mr. Milner Gibson will suffice to obtain for him an honourable release.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord John Russell called the attention of the House to a speech delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to his constituents at Slough. The noble lord very gravely read a lecture to the right hon. gentleman, for misstating, or overstating, four important matters. The first was that when the present Government took office, war with France was a question, not of weeks or of days, but of hours. The second was, that an intrigue had been on foot to precipitate war between Sardinia and Naples, with a view to upset the present Administration. The third was, that the policy of Lord Canning in India had been, contrasted with the Ellenborough policy, as one of "extermination," as distinguished from one of "discriminating amnesty." The last ground of offence was a threat of dissolution in case of a persistence in factious opposition. Lord John would have done wisely to bring these charges against Mr. Disraeli in language free from exaggeration, and in a spirit as calmly judicial as possible. He was, however, guilty of the very same fault which he imputed to his antagonist. He insinuated, throughout, that Mr. Disraeli had disparaged the present House of Commons, particularly in so virulently assailing the "cabal" whose intrigues he boasted of having baffled, and he quietly, whether by design or not we cannot tell, substituted the term "extermination" for that of "confiscation"—an exchange of terms which greatly aggravated the appearance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's original offence.

Mr. Disraeli defended himself with great spirit. It was impossible, of course, to justify to the letter several of the scathing statements which the right hon. gentleman had hurled at the heads of his opponents. But he turned the tables on Lord John in a manner which made the House ring again and again with cheers. On the whole he rather gained than lost ground in consequence

of this ill-advised and ill-conducted attack. And so the "cabal" seemed to be of opinion themselves. For they forthwith sent down to Broadlands for Lord Palmerston, who came up in the best of spirits to renew the assault on Monday.

The noble ex-Premier went over the same ground which had been somewhat heavily trodden on the foregoing Friday, by his rival—but with lighter steps and with fewer scruples. Lord John resembles a knight in armour—Lord Palmerston an Arab horseman. He manages his steed with admirable dexterity—advances, recedes, wheels, flies with a promptitude and an ease which utterly distracts any opponent but one of quick eye, wary tactics, and imperturbable self-possession. But the noble lord found more than his match. His adversary was too sharp for him. In defence, Mr. Disraeli was cool, plausible, and, in the main, truthful. But when he turned to attack the noble "arch-intriguer," he flung his epithets with a force and a precision which could neither be warded off nor evaded. Blow after blow fell upon the noble lord with crushing effect, and, at every stroke, some portion of the disguise in which he has walked about, of late, as leader of the Liberal party, was torn away. The House looked on with wonder and delight. Mr. Disraeli was interpreting, with singular vividness, the thoughts and feelings of the National party, in exposing rag after rag of the imposition which the noble member for Tiverton had practised on the country. He concluded with a burst which still vibrates on every ear. It was the tail of a magnificent storm. There was an opening in a bank of ominous cloud—the flash illuminated the whole canopy above—the bolt descended with a crash—and there remained nothing to gaze upon but "an obsolete oligarchy."

There was a continuance of the debate after this—but it was merely the passing away of the tempest. Every one felt that Lord Palmerston's business was done. The tone of the House could not be mistaken. Sir George Grey laboured vehemently to repair some portion of the damage done—but to no purpose. Sir John Pakington followed him, and swept away the remains. Lord John tried his hand again, but in a far more subdued and temperate style—and Mr. Whiteside encountered him, and with no great vigour. There was a little muttering between minor antagonists—and the affair was over. The House went quietly into Committee of Supply, and made considerable progress with the Estimates, until after midnight.

Last night the House, after an interesting discussion, and against the chief military authorities, as well as Lord Palmerston and Mr. Sidney Herbert, affirmed by a narrow majority of two, a motion by Captain Vivian, "that, in order to promote greater efficiency, the departments of the Horse Guards and War-office should be placed under the control of one responsible Minister"—that is to say, under the more direct supervision of Parliament. This is the most serious invasion of the prerogative of the Crown that has been witnessed this many a year. This debate, the consideration of Mr. Wilks's petition, which the House has pronounced inadequate to warrant his release, and the discussion on the Suez Canal scheme, which Mr. Stephenson pronounces to be an engineering impossibility, occupied the House till half-past one, when Sir J. Trelawny moved the third reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill. The proposal met with a most pertinacious opposition, but two divisions having been taken in his favour, the persevering baronet refused to yield till Government had appointed Tuesday morning next for the final debate.

#### BEN AND JOHN.

THERE was once a little boy, of good parts, whose name was John. He went to school with another boy, quite as clever as he, but not quite so steady, who was called Ben. Some time ago, John was monitor, but, because he grew vain and careless, he was put down. He did not like to see any one in that place but himself, and when Ben took it from an older boy named Pam, John patted him on the back, and said he would stand by him, but as soon as a good chance came, he turned round and joined Pam, in the hope of getting back Ben's place. Ben, though not a very big boy, beat them both, and this having turned his head a little, he made a great boast of it before his friends when he went home for the holidays. As soon as they all came back to school, John went up to the master, and said, "Please, Sir, I am pained to say that Ben made fun of you behind your back. Is that right, Sir, for a monitor? I never did so when I was one." "Not a bit of it, Sir," said Ben, "I said I liked you very much, and that you were very kind. I own I laughed at John and Pam, and took them off one day when I was at home. But they are always trying to make the boys think that they and you, Sir, are all in the same boat." The master laughed and said, "Pooh, pooh! this is

a petty quarrel between one another. Go to your places, and do your tasks." The whole school was in a titter, and John looked even smaller than Ben.

We entreat our readers to pardon our having yielded to an irresistible temptation to treat an excessively childish affair in a very childish style. We admit that Mr. Disraeli's after-dinner speech at Slough was open enough to criticism—and had Lord John Russell roasted him for his vanity, or ridiculed his exaggeration, we should have been disposed to laugh with him. But the noble lord's soreness and solemnity were more ludicrous, by far, than the Chancellor of the Exchequer's indulgence in romance—and, on the whole, although we are ashamed of having stooped so low as to write the foregoing paragraph, we feel less compunction at having so demeaned ourselves than we should have done had we delivered Lord John's speech, or penned the article in the *Times* which, on Monday last, bemoaned his lordship's notable failure. The fact is, Lord John is so touchy as to reveal to all the world that he is not at ease with himself. He writhed in such agony under Mr. Bright's handling of him in the great Confiscation Debate, as to be obliged to announce that he would seize an opportunity, on the following day, of defending his character—an announcement, however, which he did not think fit to make good—and now, he smarts so intolerably under Mr. Disraeli's caustic remarks, that he rushes before the House as soon as it meets, with a speech, half wail and half rebuke, as though because he is at odds with his position, nobody must make a remark upon it. Like all men who have done a foolish thing, he is over-sensitive—and like all over-sensitive men, the more bitterly he complained, the more heartily he was laughed at.

We would not willingly attribute to Lord John a deliberate resort to a rhetorical dodge—albeit, we must confess that, when hard pressed, he has occasionally struck off into byways which a high-toned devotion to truth ought to have shunned. But on Friday last, his irritation seems to have goaded him into a humour for misrepresenting his antagonist, very much akin to that of a man whom bitter disappointment prevails upon to fence with a poisoned foil. Was it, or was it not, by design that the noble lord changed the word "confiscation" in Mr. Disraeli's Buckinghamshire speech, into the word "extermination?" Was the noble lord, or was he not, actuated by *malice prepense*, in attributing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a studied attempt to fasten grave charges upon the House of Commons, when, in point of fact, the right hon. gentleman expressly excepted the House, as such, from any implication in such charges, and levelled them exclusively at what he called "a cabal?" For ourselves, we are willing to suppose that the noble lord allowed his mortification to betray him into an extemporaneous effort to mislead the House by submitting to it a fictitious issue—but whether this be so or not, the noble lord may rest assured that he will not increase the respect of the country towards him, by borrowing the unscrupulous tactics of his Cambridge-house ally.

We are not concerned to vindicate the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech at Slough. That it was a very remarkable one all parties will admit. No doubt, it was conceived in a spirit which grossly violated official taste. That, we admit, is no inexpiable offence in our eyes. If we were disposed to criticise it we should point out that its main fallacy consists in quietly taking credit to the Government, for a great deal that they took no active share in bringing about—and that its main danger lies in this, that the Independent Liberals throughout the country, in their satisfaction at seeing what the right hon. gentleman on Monday night happily described as "an obsolete oligarchy" publicly gibbeted, will be apt to forget that they have not yet received, at least so far as our domestic affairs are concerned, any clue to the actual policy which the existing administration have agreed to adopt.

Taking, however, the Slough speech, in connexion with those delivered in the House of Commons on Friday, and on Monday, the one in reply to Lord John Russell, the other in reply to Lord Palmerston,—both of them extraordinary and successful efforts—we cannot but admit that Mr. Disraeli has done a great public service. He has laid bare to the core that political ulcer which has so long drained the vitality of the body politic, and which kept the public mind in a state of incessant inflammation. He has disclosed to the people the true secret of their weakness—the absurd, fanatical, and insensate delusion they have persisted in cherishing, that Lord Palmerston is identified with the progress of Liberalism, and that modern Whiggery represents a national want. The country has reason to be grateful to him for having smashed a hollow image which, three months ago, the hierophants of the Parliamentary majority held up to a good

natured but infatuated people, as enshrining their political divinity. Mr. Disraeli will do well to take warning from his own handiwork. Clever plausibilities may impose upon the nation for a little while—but a successful political career must proceed upon more solid grounds. He has to build up, after having destroyed. He is now in a position to command sufficient support to carry out any truly national policy. But he will not succeed in doing this by consulting the interests of a narrow-souled coterie, in preference to the broad interests of the empire. Let him honestly and studiously aim to ascertain settled public opinion, and to give effect to it, and he may, in a few years, write an imperishable name on the annals of his country.

We had hoped that the close of the great debate would also be the close of the faction fights which have done so much to injure the reputation of Parliament during the present Session. We hope that the latest advices from India will be able to effect, what, it seems, a sense of decency on the part of ex-placesmen has not been strong enough to accomplish. We rely, however, more confidently on the conviction which must have forced itself upon the minds of restless intriguers, that they lose fresh ground in the respect of the public by every struggle of theirs to regain power. We advise all parties to dismiss their personal feuds, and address themselves to the serious work before them in a spirit of loyalty and patriotism. The country is sick of these party conflicts, no matter who loses or who wins—and so long as its affairs are well administered, it cares not a rush whether they are administered by Ben or John.

#### LAMARTINE.

THOUGH the saviour of France from anarchy in 1848 has long since become dead to political life, and is despised by the new men of the Napoleonic era as a poetical dreamer, he occupies one of the brightest pages in the historic records of the present century, and lives in the admiration and affection of all who can appreciate disinterested patriotism. In September, 1848, when he had surrendered the sceptre of power into the hands of his countrymen, to be transferred for a time to the sterner grasp of Cavaignac, we ventured thus briefly to describe the work he had accomplished in the few months of his dictatorship: "Lamartine has already done enough to exhibit to the world and to posterity the colossal proportions of his mind—he has done what these very critics held to be impossible until it was achieved—and, in doing it, bore himself with that manliness, as to extort admiration from those who now treat him as an empiric. In a moment of anarchy and confusion, when dismay paralysed every heart, he snatched up the cause of order, liberty, progress, peace—held it above the reach of furious and bloodthirsty levellers—attracted towards it the sympathy of surrounding nations, and, without shedding one drop of blood, or rupturing a single international tie, handed it over safely to the authority which the suffrages of the entire French population had called into being. Red republicanism, communism, social wretchedness, and abandoned vice, hovered about him, howled, threatened, plotted—all in vain. This man, whom our critics sneer at as a dreamy sentimental, would not, and did not, give up France to be worried by anarchists—and after three months' incredible activity—in spite of external dangers and internal dissensions, he falsified all the calumnies of newspaper article writers, by surrendering the government of France to her own freely and fairly-chosen National Assembly."

As may be surmised, Lamartine, when these lines were penned, was, in the estimation of leading journalism and Whig statesmen, a dreamy enthusiast, the quintessence of conceit and incapacity, a patriot in motive, but a fool in action. Ten long years of Imperial despotism to France and of valuable experience to ourselves have corrected the unjust judgment of his censors. Not for the first time, the verdict of our partisan newspaper writers has been reversed. The maligned patriot of 1848 is in 1858 the object of lofty eulogy, pre-eminently entitled to the "respect and admiration of posterity." "He is," (says the *Times* of to-day,) "one of the few to whom it has been given to play a first-rate part both as a teacher and actor, and in both instances to devote the highest powers to the noblest aims and aspirations." We hear now of Lamartine's lofty integrity, of his being the means "of saving many calamities and disasters to the human race," of his having employed his vast opportunities for the good of others, and of the inability to estimate the amount of the advantages that England as well as France has derived "from his courage and moderation as a statesman." Lamartine is amply avenged for the neglect and obloquy of the past. The flattering eulogies now bestowed upon him are the just tribute that posterity awards to the statesman who pursues an upright and dis-

interested course, and refuses to "give up to party, what is meant for mankind."

That France is as yet unable to appreciate the claims of her greatest patriot is a melancholy proof of the national degradation that has attended a long reign of Imperialist egotism. Lamartine, who might have made "a colossal fortune" out of the facilities of his exalted position ten years ago, retired from public life poorer in pecuniary means than he entered it. His efforts to repair his shattered fortunes by assiduous devotion to literary labour proved but partially successful, and he is now at the present time "suffering the evils of poverty, almost of destitution." His countrymen, who are so deeply indebted to him, refuse to acknowledge his claims upon their admiration and gratitude, though backed by the Emperor himself. The national subscription, proposed to relieve him from poverty, has proved a failure. An appeal is now being made to English sympathy under the auspices of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, amongst whom we are glad to recognise the names of Lord John Russell, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Sir E. B. Lytton. We earnestly hope that the response will be liberal and prompt, and that all who have derived pleasure and instruction from the noble effusions of Lamartine's genius, and the still larger class who regard with admiration and affection the great statesman who rescued France and Europe from the perils of social anarchy, and gave to the world an imperishable example of lofty and disinterested patriotism, will hasten to share the honour of contributing to the comfort and happiness of his declining years.

#### THE "OBSOLETE OLIGARCHY."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has given a description of the late Palmerston Government which deserves to be held in remembrance by all Liberals who are unwilling to be led blindfold by party prejudices. Some of our friends, we know, are at a loss to understand the ground of our objection to a restoration of the late Prime Minister, and the reasons why we prefer a so-called Conservative administration to one that professes to represent what is called "the great Liberal party." Though we have repeatedly explained our dislike of the Palmerston imposture, Mr. Disraeli put the matter in so plain and vivid a light on Monday evening, that we cannot refrain from re-producing the picture. After stating that he could not understand that there was any thought, sentiment, or interest which could identify Lord Palmerston and the late Government with "the great Liberal party," he proceeded:—

I take the two nights, Friday and Monday, because it is only by looking at the combined action that I can understand the scope of all these movements. I understand there are great questions which will come forward and which will test the character of parties in this house. (Hear.) The great Liberal party is in favour of vote by ballot. Is her Majesty's late Government in favour of vote by ballot? (Cheers.) The great Liberal party is in favour of the total abolition of Church-rates? Is her Majesty's late Government in favour of the total abolition of Church-rates? (Cheers.) The great Liberal party is in favour of that bill of hon. member for Surry, to discuss which I appointed this evening. Is her Majesty's late Government in favour of the hon. member's new franchise? (Cheers.) All that we know from the past is, that they opposed it on principle, and offered grave arguments to influence the opinion of the house against it. (Cheers.) There is another subject upon which the great Liberal party entertains strong views, and that is the subject of economy. Was her Majesty's late Government in favour of economy? (Hear, hear.) It is my painful duty every day of my life to be witness of the expenditure of the late Government, and a more extravagant, reckless, and profuse expenditure I never saw. (Loud cheers.) The great Liberal party is in favour of publicity. We are always hearing that they look upon publicity in transactions of state as of great importance. There never was a Government which exercised such reserve on affairs of State as her Majesty's late Government, and the only charge ever urged against this Government was that they did produce a public document. (Cheers.) The only charge against us was that we published a despatch. No one can ever say that we intercepted a letter. (Loud cheers.) There is one other subject upon which the great Liberal party have always shown great interest, and that is upon the conduct of the executive Government. They have always demanded that the conduct of the executive Government should be very temperate and moderate. But what has been the conduct of the late executive? They were the first Government which carried on wars without the sanction of Parliament (cheers), and if we look to the other great branch of the Executive—namely, the exercise of patronage—is it not notorious that the exercise of patronage outraged all the sense and spirit of the country? (Cheers.)

We would ask, not whether this sketch of Palmerstonian Conservatism is drawn by the hand of an opponent, but whether it is *true*. If so, why should any true Liberal sigh for the restoration of the "obsolete oligarchy?" The reason why there is no proper understanding between the Liberal party and those who have hitherto used them to vault into office is, simply, that the rank and file are entirely ignorant of the policy of those who pretend to be their leaders. As the *Spectator* very plainly puts the case—"Before we can expect to see the party reunited, some of the leaders must deign to construct a programme of action, and must also deign to lay it

before those gentlemen whose support is to be secured. As soon as any of the Liberal leaders shall perform that essential but simple duty, the Liberal party will very soon recover its organisation, and we shall not see it obliged to lend office to the Tories, while there is still a Liberal majority in the House of Commons."

#### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Two bills are before the House of Commons connected with this subject, which are receiving, we believe, the support of the Reform Committee. The first is the bill for abolishing the property qualification, which is fixed to go into committee to-day; and the second is that for extension of the county franchise, to be read a second time on the 10th inst. A trial of strength is anticipated on this latter measure, as it can scarcely fail to be opposed by the Government, and will be supported, it is believed, by the bulk of the Liberal members. The constituencies would do well to watch the votes of their members on this subject, as the division list will be useful in the event of a dissolution.

#### THE WAR IN INDIA.

The following is the substance of information received in several telegrams from Malta, in anticipation of the Bombay Mail of May 9:—

From Rohilkund we learn that General Walpole, with the heavy column from Lucknow, reached Futtahgarh on the 27th April, where he was met by the Commander-in-Chief. Three other columns are to join as they advance on Bareilly, which is expected to be invested about the 10th of May.

General Walpole's division, on the 15th April, made an unsuccessful attack on the Fort of Rowas, which was attended with considerable loss—four officers, including Brigadier Adrian Hope, and about 100 men, having fallen. Our troops were obliged to retire, but the enemy evacuated the fort in the night, and the column moved forward. On the 22nd, a large body of rebels was encountered opposite Kanouje, and was dispersed with loss of four guns, their camp, and 500 or 600 killed.

An action with the rebels under Mahomed Hosein and Colonel Rowcroft's force took place near Amorha, in the Goruckpore district, on the 17th of April. The enemy were defeated, and pursued to their intrenchment, losing one gun and about 100 men. The Yeomanry Cavalry behaved exceedingly well. Their loss was Cornet Troup and one private killed, four officers and seventeen men wounded.

Kooer Sing, with about 2,000 rebels, although hotly pursued by Brigadier Douglas, crossed the Ganges on the 5th April, and arrived at Jugdespore on the 22nd. On the following day, a force of 300 men, under Captain Le Grand, which advanced from Arrah, having followed the enemy into the jungle, was defeated; 133 men and three officers killed, viz., Captain Le Grand, Lieutenant Massey, and Dr. Clerk, of her Majesty's 35th Regiment. The two guns were spiked and abandoned. Sir E. Lugard had since crossed the Ganges. The *Shannon* Naval Brigade, which was returning to Calcutta, had been stopped at Sherghatta, and the Indian Naval Brigade has moved to Patna. Kooer Sing's force, by the latest accounts, was intrenching itself at Jugdespore. Kooer Sing himself was wounded in forcing his way thither, and is now said to have died from the effects of his wounds.

Budaon was taken by General Whitelock on the 19th of April, after an engagement in which the enemy lost 500 men and four guns. Our loss, one officer, Lieutenant Colbeck, 3rd Madras Europeans, killed; two officers wounded. General Whitelock is still at Banda.

Sir H. Rose left Jhansi on the 27th, and expected, first, to be joined by General Whitelock, and then to fight the Ranees army, 12,000 strong, encamped at Koouchin, advance of Calpee. A report has been received by electric telegraph that he met and defeated the rebels at Koouch.

The Kotah force has gone into quarters, with the exception of a small brigade ordered to protect Sir H. Rose's rear. General Penny was moving now from the Ganges to assail Calpee from the east.

Brigadier Jones, of 60th Rifles, has been successful in reaching Morabad on 25th April, after three actions and the capture of Rujeedabad and Nujeena.

Sir W. Peel died at Cawnpore, on the 27th April, of small pox.

The disarming in Guzerat proceeded successfully. Preparations were in progress for carrying out the measure in Cambay. The insurgent Bheels and Mearamees, after their defeat at Amba Pance on April 11, fled across the Nerbudda, and were being followed up by the Sutpoora field force.

Matters appear to be progressing satisfactorily in Oude. A number of principal talookdars have made their submission to the Chief Commissioner, either personally, or by their representatives, and the settlement of the country around Lucknow is being rapidly made. The rebel Moulvie and the mother of the puppet king are said to have abandoned Khyrabad, where they had taken refuge, and to have fled into the Baraeta Pergunnah, beyond the Gogra.

The main body of the Goorkhas was proceeding to Nepaul, via Fyzabad, which was held by Maun Sing,

with 2,000 men and two guns, and the Goorkhas do not expect any opposition. Jung Bahadur, with his body guard, had already passed through Goruckpore.

The detailed intelligence by the Calcutta mail of April 23rd is anything but satisfactory. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* describes the nature of the desultory and tedious warfare in which our troops are engaged:—

It is not imagined that the rebels will make any great resistance except at Bareilly, but there is danger of a desperate effort to escape. Their plan is said to be to trust to their legs, outmarch us, and press on for Central India and Bombay. There they will find a new army to tempor with, princeling by the score, and a population which has not forgotten that it once paid its taxes out of the plunder of the rest of India. This is our real and permanent difficulty. We cannot march twenty miles a-day, and the rebels accomplish forty regularly, and sixty when hard pressed. The cavalry might do better, but, except on a raid of a couple of days, they are so hampered with baggage carts and *impedimenta* of all descriptions that their speed is lost. Experienced officers now say that for a war like this elephants are the only baggage animals worth anything, but there are not a great many elephants in our possession. It takes months to collect a hundred. Gradually, as this Pindaree war develops itself, our organisation will be modified by necessity, and a body of Light Horse which can march like Mahratta Cavalry, with one packhorse per man, must ultimately spring into existence. Meanwhile the rebels are swarming into the Doab, the telegraph is interrupted between Cawnpore and Futtahgarh, and in that district, Etawah, and Mynpoorie the officers are hardly pressed. There is a kind of guerilla war going on everywhere.

No one, he complains, sees where it is all to end. Single companies of Europeans might be sent into districts as large as Yorkshire, full of fortified houses, protected by miles of cultivated fields. The alternative, the raising of an armed and efficient native police, carried dangers of its own. The plan had been already adopted to a most inconvenient extent. But a far greater danger was the nondescript native army which has sprung into existence:—

During the year Sir John Lawrence, in the absence of Europeans, was compelled to appeal to the Sikhs. They came forward gladly, and some 35,000 Khalsa were added to the irregular army. There—when Delhi had fallen—Sir John intended to have stopped. The Government, however, called for regiment after regiment till the number rose to 50,000 odd. Then began the system of levies. Every officer of activity wanted troops, obtained sanction for a temporary levy, and filled his ranks with Sikhs. The divisional battalions of police were ordered to the North-West, and are filling up with Sikhs. A new police is wanted for Oude, and will be principally Sikh. Four thousand Sikhs have been ordered into Bengal for the same purpose, in addition to the 2,000 already, and the total number of Sikhs alone is upwards of 82,000. The Sikhs are well aware of this, boast that they have saved the empire, and tell their officers complacently that "Who knows whose the raj will be?" Many chiefs—notably the Putteala Rajah—have warned British officers of the consequences, and I have before me a letter repeating verbatim an opinion given by that prince—that the "Sikhs, if left idle, will be worse than the Hindostanies." All these statements signify nothing if England will send 20,000 more Europeans into Bengal, but they are of serious importance if we are to be left, as at present, with fewer efficient Europeans than our nominal roll before the mutinies.

The Oude proclamation had not been withdrawn or softened, but Mr. Montgomery had received *carte blanche* to deal with each case as he chose. His course is to compound with the aristocracy, and the landholders, finding that the chief gave them their property, were coming to him fast. There was, however, little hope of the pacification of Oude for some months. We hold only Lucknow, and that we had been compelled to fortify again. Bengal, which yielded nearly half our net revenue, was the real basis of our power. "So long as the Delta is safe we can regain everything, but that once in commotion India must be reconquered out of funds supplied by English taxpayers." There had been no rain, or only two inches for six months. The crops were suffering severely, and the natives expected the drought to continue. If it did there would be real distress for food, a thing not seen in Bengal these eighty years. The season was a most unnatural one, the thermometer in Calcutta standing in the shade at 104 degrees at three o'clock, and in cool houses at 96 degrees. At Azimghur it was 106 degrees in tents, and the troops knock up by nine o'clock. In the Punjab all was settled.

Sir John Lawrence has inflicted a fine on every zillah in which a disturbance has occurred, and has bestowed the proceeds on the sufferers. The Loodiana Mission, for instance, have rebuilt all their establishment, repaired their presses, and renewed their books out of a fine inflicted on Loodiana.

The *Times* also publishes a letter from its special correspondent, dated "Lucknow, April 5," down to "Camp, Cawnpore, April 17." He justifies the three weeks' inaction by the necessity of Sir Colin Campbell visiting the Governor-General at Allahabad and making careful arrangements for his new campaign. It was complained that Sir Colin made war as if he had Russians, not Asiatics to deal with, "but he makes war as a soldier makes war, and as

it is only safe and sane to wage it." Some of Sir Colin's difficulties are thus sketched:—

It is fifteen marches to Bareilly. Supposing all goes well, this column may be expected to reach their destination on the 24th of this month. Another column will in all probability proceed by the line of the Ganges, so as to clear it completely from Cawnpore to Futehgur (Farrukhabad), whence, directing its course in a north-easterly direction, it will also proceed towards Bareilly, crossing the Ramgunga, and co-operating with Colonel Seaton's column, which has already defeated a body of the enemy at Rangoon and taken three guns, will sweep the various detachments employed in plundering and disordering the country before it till the whole of the forces of the rebel Khan Bahadur Khan are concentrated in Bareilly. The city is large and straggling, it has neither walls nor citadel, and it presents no such features capable of defence and positions as the Sepoy engineers found at Lucknow. But meantime "the Ganges is rising." Sir Colin Campbell is running a race with that mighty river. The Ramgunga is rising also. Rohilkund is one vast series of swamps and lakes when the rains set in, and no one can depend on a day of fine weather after the 5th of June. There remain, therefore, just fifty-six days from this time for military operations in the field, and of each of these days but a few hours will be available for marching, insasmuch as the sun is already attaining overwhelming force, though all are agreed it is remarkably cool for the time of year. But even of these few hours many must be employed in returning to cantonments and quarters, in marching to the stations to be occupied ere the rains begin. So the time for action is indeed limited.

At Lucknow the thermometer was 108° in the shade. The hot winds, which set in about ten o'clock daily, and lasted until sunset, were all but intolerable.

Our tents are like ovens from eight a.m. till seven p.m., and the early hours in the morning are devoted to necessary exercise on horseback, as the short interval between sunset and bedtime is dedicated to tough fowls, Commissariat beef and mutton, and inscrutable curries, washed down by draughts of pop and rum in default of more agreeable liquid—to cheroots, conversation, and mosquitoes.

Mr. Russell gives the following notion of a hot wind and dust storm:—

The hottest day that comes, let some one who is sincerely desirous of understanding what the dry winds are like, repair to any iron-foundry in full activity, and let him stand in front of the fire when the furnace-door is opened; but unless he can add to it the odours procurable by standing over the grating of a Strand cook-shop in the dog-days he will have but a poor idea of the nastiness of the blast, which, sweeping over burning sandy plains covered with putrefying remains, whisks clouds of pulverised animal matter along with it, and rushes in dense yellow volumes all over the city and the plains around it. . . . When this dust is set rapidly in motion by a hot wind, and when the grosser sand, composed of minute fragments of talc, scales of mica, and earth, is impelled in quick successive waves through the heated atmosphere, the effect is quite sufficient to make one detest India for ever. Every article in your tent, your hair, eyes, and nose are filled and covered with this dust, which deposits a coating half an inch thick all over the tent.

He describes in detail the new organisation of the Government of Oude under Mr. Montgomery, of whose "moderation and judgment the highest opinion is entertained by those who have served with him." But his task is by no means easy. "He has to restore confidence not only in our rule, but in our intentions. One act of the Government may destroy all his efforts."

It is said that nothing was so much resented by the people of Oude as the sale by our Government of the animals of the Royal menagerie. . . . The pacification of Oude and the saving of much treasure and of much life depend on the adoption of a frank, loyal, and generous policy; but it must not be expected that the effect will be magical and instantaneous. We have yet, in fact, to popularise our rule in Oude.

No one, says Mr. Russell, knows the people of India—

No one is acquainted with the inner life even of his own servants and dependents; their houses and their families are tabooed, and beyond their threshold he dare not cross. By mingling with the natives of a country for many years, by assisting at their feasts and merrymakings and ceremonies, a man of intelligence may acquire some notion of their character, feelings, and prejudices, but it is not possible, apparently, to do any of these things in India, and knowledge at many entrances is quite shut out. Lord Wellesley knew less of India than Sir John Shore, yet he ruled not less wisely; and, indeed, it would not be difficult to show that those who have essayed to govern India, or any other country, on some special principles which would not be applicable to any other state in the same degree of civilisation, have failed.

Even now the want of troops was deeply felt. Here are the difficulties of our situation—

If we proclaim a war of extermination this portion of India will for a year—for Heaven knows how long—present the extraordinary spectacle of an army exhausted by successes, and of an enemy flourishing in defeat.

Lord Canning is shortly expected in Calcutta. His health fails him; and it is rumoured that his lordship has resigned, and that we are really to have Sir John Lawrence for Governor-General. The appointment of Sir John would be hailed in this country with universal acclamation.—*Calcutta Correspondent of the Daily News.*

Nana Sahib is at Bareilly, and is reported to be out of health and spirits, in consequence of the death of two nephews who were killed, it is believed, at Azimghur. Khan Bahadur is reported to have died from the effects of opium smoking; and this province, Bareilly, is in a state of utter disorganisation.

The Overland Friend states that all recruiting

throughout the Punjab has been put a stop to, and that the inhabitants are being "re-disarmed."

The *Calcutta Englishman* dwells very impressively on the insufficiency of the European military force now in India to restore the tranquillity of the country, and calls for reinforcements from England.

Delhi was, in the hands of our engineers, assuming a very imposing appearance. Wide streets had been opened, the walls knocked down and ditches filled in, and altogether to the European eye a decided improvement had taken place.

We hear from Malta that a pressing application had been received there from the Governor of Bombay for more reinforcements, and the 57th Regiment had hastily embarked.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

The "Hyena" duel is still the absorbing topic of discussion. The state of M. de Pène is pronounced to be somewhat more satisfactory. On Thursday, Lieutenants Rogé and Hyenne, who are quartered at Abbeville, appeared pursuant to summons before the Judge of Instruction at Versailles, to be interrogated touching the circumstances of the encounter in which they were both seconds, and one—the latter—a principal. After the examination, they were invited to a splendid banquet by the officers in garrison at Versailles. The Colonel-Commandant met them as they came out of the judge's office, and escorted them to the mess-room. The band played during dinner. The two honoured guests sat on the right and left hand of the colonel. At dessert a toast was drunk "to the health of the conqueror and the future success of the cause." Only think that in the country of Molière the "conqueror" thus toasted is an officer distinguished only by having broken all laws, whether religious, moral, or chivalrous, out of his inordinate thirst for the blood of a literary man who had written a harmless lampoon, not against himself, his friends, or comrades, but merely against his cloth! The Minister of War, wishing to stop the consequences of the duel between M. de Pène and Lieutenant Hyenne, has addressed a circular to the colonels commanding regiments, to forbid the writing of letters by officers to the directors of newspapers; adding that the "honour" of the army stands too high in the estimation of the French people and of the whole world to be affected by the ill-timed pleasantries of an obscure journal. There was nothing against the "honour" of the army in the *Figaro*; the paragraph had merely reference to their demeanour in society.

The circular of the French Minister of the Interior calling on the prefects to use "their influence, and, if need be, their authority," to make trustees of charitable institutions dispose of their property, and invest the proceeds in the Three per Cent. Rentes, has caused such murmuring, that it is said it is to be modified by another circular. Some of the trustees have protested against it, and threatened to resign.

The *Times* is now frequently stopped at Paris; on Saturday, in consequence of an article on the late duel.

The Government of France, it seems, have notified to photographers that they must get rid of their "smoothing presses"—such presses, it appears, might be converted into a means of copying or lithographing, and the Emperor's Government abhors anything like "unlicensed printing."

The *Indépendance Belge* is to be prohibited from entering France for an indefinite time.

The *Pays* says that the announcement in several foreign journals that the French Government is at present fitting out a fleet at Toulon to make a demonstration on the coast of Morocco is not true.

M. Migeon, whose success in Alsace has so much disappointed and irritated the Government, intends to resign, and propose to the electors a warm partisan of his own. The Government will, it is said, make no opposition, but adopt M. Migeon's *protégé*.

#### ITALY.

The debate on the loan in the Piedmontese Commons, gave Count Cavour an opportunity of reviewing the financial policy of his and preceding Governments. The complaint was, that the country was too heavily taxed, and that the taxes fell upon the poor. Count Cavour's object was to show that the taxes imposed since 1848 were conformable to sound principles, and did not press upon the poor. Thus the labourer does not pay the personal tax; the salt-duties, and all the customs-duties, have been enormously reduced, so that food and clothing are cheaper than heretofore. Wages were never so high as they are now. The labourer, therefore, earns more and buys cheaper than he ever did before. He showed that silk manufacturers have made great progress, that railways have given the manufacturers large profits by cheapening the cost of transit, and wine-growers in like manner. He declared himself in favour of an income-tax. During the debate it had been proposed that the property of the Church should be appropriated, and the clergy paid by the state. To this Count Cavour objected.

I think, said he, the measure would have for certain effect either to render the clergy of our country servile, or quite to alienate them from the material interests of society, and to leave them animated only by a spirit of caste. I do not think the former result would come to pass, because I too highly esteem our clergy to believe that they will ever sacrifice their independence and the duties of their ministry to pecuniary interests. But if this were to be, should we have conferred a benefit on society, or liberty? We should have done, I think, the greatest possible harm to liberty, we should have constituted an administrative despotism. It has been my lot, little to be envied, to be Minister for several years,

and I will say that, if to the means of action possessed by the Government there were to be joined a means of action on the clergy, the Government would be rendered too powerful for the interests of liberty. If the clergy were to be made dependent on the civil power, our institutions would be vitiated from the root; we should have an appearance of liberty, but substantially, a tremendous administrative despotism. If the administration of the Roman States has its inconveniences, it is because the civil power is in the hands of ecclesiastics; and if with us the clergy were made dependent on the civil power, we should arrive at analogous, and perhaps, still more pernicious results. But I think the *incameramento* would produce the contrary effect, would increase in the clergy the spirit of caste, would detach them still more from civil society. I speak in the purely social point of view. The organization of the Catholic clergy has the defect of having few ties with civil society. Separated from his family, not permitted to aspire to create himself another, the priest concentrates his affections on his caste. But if he has property, that constitutes a tie to civil society, and neutralizes the tendency to separation. In this I am supported by one of the greatest of modern publicists, De Tocqueville. In his last work he, also, manifests the opinion that to deprive the clergy of their vested property is to render a service to the Holy See. Subject to a foreign authority and without families, the clergy's sole link with society is their property. In France and in Belgium a perfect *incameramento* was made. What were the consequences? I admit that the French clergy are now more zealous and moral than under the old régime; but they are also less national and less liberal. Under the old régime they had a greater spirit of independence with respect to Rome, and more attachment to certain national maxims and to liberty. Many members of the clergy promoted classical and philosophical studies; now the French clergy are more ultramontane than ours. . . . I have no reason to be pleased with the clerical press, but a spirit of impartiality makes me declare that, however exaggerated and devoted to Rome it may be, it is less so than the journals of the bishops of Bruges and Ghent. Were we to allow the clergy to be paid by their flocks, we should augment their fanaticism. Look at Ireland, whose clergy is still more ultramontane than that of France, and went so far as to praise Nana Sahib and the Sepoys.

The King of Sardinia has had a triumphal reception at Acqui, Cussoone, and Astrevi, which places he visited on Tuesday last. At Acqui an immense crowd collected to meet him, and saluted him with enthusiastic acclamations. The *Moniteur* says that his progress from the railway station to the town was a perfect ovation. A grand dinner was given there in his honour, which his Majesty attended, and afterwards walked about the town. In the evening Acqui was illuminated. On Wednesday morning the King returned to Alessandria and reviewed the garrison.

In an article in the *Espero*, Count Cavour's organ, a rupture between France and Austria is treated as inevitable. It concludes in these words: "If the Czar and the Emperor Napoleon come to an understanding, war is certain, and Austria is lost."

Negotiations relative to the question of arbitration in the *Cagliari* affair have been going on for some time between Berlin, Naples, and Turin, and the King of Naples has at last consented to permit Prussia to act as arbiter "after the Neapolitan Court of Appeal has given its verdict." The *Presse* states that Piedmont has refused the arbitration of Prussia in the matter of the *Cagliari*.

According to telegraphic advices the trial of the prisoners charged with participation in the *Cagliari* affair was resumed on the 25th. The Neapolitan Government had not come to a final decision respecting the indemnity demanded by England for the detention of Park and Watt.

#### RUSSIA.

According to a telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg, all the inhabitants of Little Tchetchina, in the Caucasus, from 12,000 to 15,000 in number, are "emigrating into Russia under the protection of Russian troops," and all the villages had been burned.

#### SPAIN.

The inauguration of the Alicante Railway took place on the 26th ult., and was a complete success. Four ministers were present. M. Mon made a speech. There was an illumination in the evening.

#### PORUGAL.

The *Espana* announces that the negotiations between the two branches of the family of Braganza have been broken off, as Don Miguel will not acknowledge Don Pedro V. as King of Portugal.

#### MONTENEGRO.

It seems now to be admitted on all sides that the recent "battle" at Grahovo was a treacherous massacre. An armistice had been concluded at the time the Turks were attacked in their camp. The Montenegrins, as usual, hastened back to their mountains with their booty.

According to intelligence from Constantinople of the 22nd, fourteen Ottoman battalions have been despatched to Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

According to advices of the 29th inst., from Ragusa, the English war steamer *Coquette* had entered that port.

The French line-of-battle ships *Eylau* and *Algeiras* have been in the Bay of Gravosa, but left on the 29th of May, though they received orders to remain in the Adriatic until they receive further instructions.

#### AMERICA.

The conduct of British officers in searching American vessels had created intense excitement at Washington. It was rumoured that the President had demanded explanations from England and

Spain. Both houses of Congress had passed resolutions, calling on the president for information on the subject, and men of war had been ordered to prepare for sea to reinforce the home squadron. Some official correspondence has been published. Secretary Cass demands a discontinuance of the practice of searching American vessels, and says that any damages arising in the matter are expected to be compensated by Spain, or that she is to interpose with Great Britain. Several United States vessels of war have been ordered to the Cuban coast.

At Havannah a party of marines from a British cruiser ransacked plantations at one of the Cuban outports in search of negroes. The captain of the port is to be tried for not resisting the search.

The bill admitting Oregon to the Union as a State had passed the United States Senate.

The Southern Commercial Convention, in session at Montgomery, Alabama, was scarcely organised when it entered with great zeal into the discussion of a project for the revival of the African slave trade.

A telegram from St. Louis says that an express had reached Port Leavenworth from Utah with news that the Mormons were abandoning Salt Lake City to find a new home in Mexico, and that Governor Cumming had entered the city, on the invitation of Brigham Young, without an escort. Government had not received any confirmation of this report. A Washington despatch, dated the 18th, says that Government intends keeping a large military force in Salt Lake Valley, and will make Salt Lake City a depot of stores, equipments, &c. Even if the late intelligence prove true, the supply trains will be pushed on, and communication must be established and maintained between Fort Leavenworth and Salt Lake.

#### CHINA.

Advices from China are to the 12th April. They state that, in reply to an address from the British merchants at Canton, Lord Elgin assured them that the demands of the allies were moderate, but that they would insist upon their being complied with. They are prepared to resort, if necessary, to force, and they will not shrink, should it be found requisite, from carrying hostilities to the very walls of Pekin. The Hong Kong papers state that Teentsin, a small harbour about fifty miles from Pekin, will easily fall into the hands of the allies, and they urge that gunboats should be sent up to the capital. At Canton the native authorities secretly persecute and torture all who are suspected of favouring the allies. Great atrocities have been discovered. In the inland provinces anarchy is said to be on the increase.

Lord Elgin was at Shanghai. He received a deputation of merchants on the 29th March, and replied to an address from them. He said that his instructions originally gave him a wide discretion. It had been since so widened, as to leave him to act in a great measure on his own judgment. He had never receded from his just and moderate demands on the Chinese. He was ready to repeat in the vicinity of Pekin the experiment made at Canton—if necessary. In this policy he could count upon the co-operation of the French, and the goodwill of the other powers. But when force and diplomacy had done their part the work would be only at its commencement:

When the barriers which prevent free access to the interior of the country shall have been removed the Christian civilisation of the West will find itself face to face, not with barbarism, but with an ancient civilisation in many respects effete and imperfect, but in others not without claims to our sympathy and respect. In the rivalry which will then ensue Christian civilisation will have to win its way among a sceptical and ingenuous people by making it manifest that a faith which reaches to heaven furnishes better guarantees for public and private morality than one which does not rise above the earth.

He hoped the merchants would give him their aid to enable him to judge correctly of the causes that have given Shanghai its eminent position among the ports opened to trade in China. Lord Elgin and all the Ministers go to Teentsin, there to negotiate with the Government of Pekin.

Hwang, the new Viceroy for Canton, who it was expected would meet the Plenipotentiaries in the north, is now reported to be close to Canton, having made the journey inland.

At Canton all was reported to be tranquil. His Excellency Peh-qui, the nominal governor of the city, between the exigency of the allies, his masters, and the obstinacy of his own countrymen, had been almost harassed to death. His troubles had brought on a paralytic fit. During the abeyance of his vigilance a number of coolies attached to the military train were kidnapped. When subsequently recovered, these men were so maimed that they could not walk.

From the north we again hear of the rebels making their appearance in strong force in the neighbourhood of Hohow.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Lord Wodehouse, the English Minister at St. Petersburg, had an audience of the Emperor on the 18th inst. to take leave.

A telegram from Berlin, of the 29th of May, says that as the journey of the young Princess Frederick William to Coburg is uncertain, it is probable Prince Albert will visit Berlin.

The Greeks in Candia have risen against the authorities under the pretext of being aggrieved by the tax for exemption from military service. Candia was threatened, but reinforcements had arrived.

Since 1844 the number of immigrants arrived in

the ports of the United States has been 3,907,018—a respectable nation. The greatest number in one year was in 1854—460,474.

The *Stonesdale Democrat*, published in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, chronicles the death of a revolutionary heroine named Mrs. Sarah Benjamin, at the extraordinary age of 114 years 5 months and 3 days.

On Monday morning about 630 men of the 100th Regiment arrived from Montreal, and took up barrack accommodation in the citadel. The Commandant and staff of the garrison were on the wharf when they landed, and the band of the 39th Regiment played them up to their quarters. The 100th are rather a fine-looking body of men physically, but as they are dressed in the old military uniform, they do not show to full advantage in the eyes of the "civil" population. The *Montreal Herald* says they will remain in this city till the end of the month, and when joined by the remainder from Montreal will proceed to England. The regiment is nearly wholly organised, and in a few days may be expected to complete its quota, and will then be 1,000 strong.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

#### Miscellaneous News.

A STRIKE has taken place among some of the colliers of Yorkshire. They demand higher wages, but they appear to couple with it a desire to improve their moral and intellectual condition.

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.—A collection of the blackguards of London having assembled at Greenwich to witness a prize-fight between one "Walker" and a coloured antagonist, they were disappointed by Walker's not making his appearance. To console them two other fights were got up; and the second ended fatally. Philip, a young man from Westminster—said to be quite unfit to engage in such an encounter—received fatal blows from James Morris, "the Brighton Pet," and he died in the infirmary at Gravesend. Two of the seconds are in custody.

DEPARTURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHIC SQUADRON.—The ships of the Atlantic telegraphic squadron sailed on their experimental trip from Plymouth, on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of testing machinery, and rehearsing various operations connected with the laying of the cable. They reached the offing at ten minutes past five, p.m., and steamed in line for the south-west in the following order: Gorgon, Valorous, Agamemnon, and Niagara. The squadron will return to Plymouth about the 4th of June, previous to its final departure to lay the cable.

THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE.—A meeting on the annexation and confiscation of Oude was held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Thursday night. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Crawshaw and Mr. Urquhart, both of whom connected our policy of aggression in India with Lord Palmerston's alleged betrayal to Russia of English honour and interests. A resolution, calling for the impeachment of those who are implicated in the proceedings in Oude, was unanimously adopted.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.—On Sunday forenoon as Thomas Smith, night watchman, at the Independent Gas Works, Haggerstone, was passing along the banks of the Regent's Canal, he perceived a basket floating on the surface of the water, and on taking it out, he found in it the body of a child, about six years old, shockingly mutilated. There were several articles in the basket beside the body. An inquest was held last night on the deceased, and a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown" was returned.

ACCIDENT TO "BOATSWAIN SMITH."—On Monday afternoon week, as the Rev. G. C. Smith was about to preach to the holiday folks on Blackheath, an intoxicated man suddenly drove his cart, in which were seated three or four persons, out of the road on to the turf. Mr. Smith was knocked down and the cart passed over both his legs, which were severely injured. Mr. Smith is seventy-six years of age, and it is feared, therefore, that the consequences of the accident may be serious. Through the attention of the police, who rendered prompt assistance, he was enabled to make his way to the steamer, and with much difficulty to reach Wellclose-square.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.—Such a backward spring has not been known for many years; but, nevertheless, the farmers are in capital spirits, as, although the harvest will in consequence be a late, yet there is every reason to hope that it will be an abundant one. From all parts of the country the reports of the growing crops are most cheering. The *Mark Lane Express*, of course, anticipates "a chequered season," but remarks that the expectation of low prices had induced shippers to send on their inferior produce, and fine quality was comparatively scarce. This indication of a reluctance to make sacrifices shows that good corn is likely to keep its value, and to be sent on but sparingly. Should the next crop be light or damp, there will be a large difference in prices. We are coming to the period when fine weather will alone prevent a rise, and wet cannot prevent it.

COURTESIES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—An English schooner called the *Excel* was recently wrecked on the French coast, near Calais, and the boatmen of that town greatly distinguished themselves by their gallant attempt to rescue the unfortunate crew. Lord Malmsbury, in that spirit of good-will towards the French people which it is the especial duty of an English Foreign Secretary to manifest, forwarded (through Lord Cowley) a number of medals to the French Government, with the request that they might be presented to the brave boatmen who had perilled their lives on the occasion

above referred to. Count Walewski, after acknowledging the receipt of the medals, and promising to present them to the boatmen, takes occasion very gracefully to recognise in the acts of the British Government "a new means of cementing that cordial harmony which should exist between the navies of the two nations."

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Mr. Pepper's much-admired lectures on topics of universal interest, enriched as they were by the addition of new and striking experiments, and by apparatus on a large scale, deservedly command a large share of generous approval and marked admiration; but the attractions which give the most satisfaction are the magnificent new moving diorama and the uncommonly quaint but melodious negro music of the "celebrated coloured opera troupe," consisting of eight members, attired in the court dress of King George the Second. Mr. Marshall, the eminent scenic artist of Her Majesty's Theatre, has been entrusted with the preparation of the diorama, and great is his success. The work may be considered as an elaborate illustration of a continental guide's pleasant narrative, "Where to go, and what to see," the spectator being introduced to places of the greatest interest in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, the city of Berlin, and the localities which are associated with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

CORPORATION REFORM.—The Court of Common Council sat on Wednesday to consider a report from a Committee upon the Corporation Reform Bill. This measure has been altered by a select committee; but the clauses "confiscating the metage and other revenues, have been allowed to remain unaltered in the bill." The report of the Committee not only objects to these and other clauses, but complains that the sittings of the Select Committee of the Commons were secret, thus depriving them of an opportunity of enforcing their objections. It recommends immediate and energetic action in defence of the metage. After a short discussion, the Court unanimously adopted the report, and also a petition to the House of Commons, reciting the objections to the "confiscation clauses," and praying that the bill might be recommitted, in order that the Corporation may be heard by its counsel, or that the clauses may be expunged from the bill. The Corporation bases its claim to the metage on the ground of an ancient grant from the Crown; and contends that if these dues are abolished, compensation, as in other cases, should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

YORKSHIRE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The twenty-first annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Selby on Wednesday. A large number of the delegates arrived by the early trains, and were entertained to breakfast in the Public-room, Park-street, which was the centre of operations for the day. The morning conference was held in the same place at eleven o'clock, under the presidency of Edw. Baines, Esq., who, in the course of his opening address said, "that the number of institutions now in association with the Yorkshire Union was 127, and last year it was 130. The estimated number of members belonging to the various institutions was 22,600, which was a good many hundreds more than had ever previously been. He was happy to say that the various associations in the union continued in harmonious co-operation, and that there had been no dissensions among them, as had unfortunately been the case with some other societies. Most of the reports received from the different mechanics' institutions spoke of a depression of trade in the districts in which they were situate; but happily that had not tended materially to decrease the number of members belonging to them, and in some instances there was an augmented prosperity to notice connected with the societies. One of the most pleasing features that had to be recorded was the increase in the numbers attending the evening classes, and the increase in the steadiness of their attendance. Another pleasing fact was that during the past year twenty-six new mechanics' institutions had been built. At three o'clock the delegates sat down to dinner at the Londesborough Arms, Lord Londesborough, of Grimston-park, in the chair. The annual meeting took place in the evening at the Public-room, Lord Goderich presiding; and yesterday the delegates and their friends visited the seat of Lord Londesborough, and inspected the armoury and works of art collected by his lordship.

MR. RAREY IN MANCHESTER.—Mr. Rarey gave his second lesson in Manchester on Thursday, to a largely increased assembly of subscribers. To those who were not able to be present on this second occasion, it will be interesting and gratifying to know that the horse of Mr. Simmonds, which ten men had been unable to shoe, was so beneficially affected by Mr. Rarey's instruction that he was, on Wednesday, shod by one alone of the farriers who had given him up on Monday in despair, and that without difficulty. On Thursday he had two horses for subjects. The first was soon subdued to gentleness. The second was a cart horse, whose vicious propensities had made him the terror of Salford. He is the property of Mr. Whewell, bleacher. "It was," says the *Manchester Guardian*, "tolerably evident that the owner of this animal, sceptical of the truth of Mr. Rarey's system, was determined if possible to baffle him, reckless of the means by which he did so. The groom led the mare to the enclosure, and suddenly, before he could be stopped, whipped off the halter by which he had led him forward. Some gentlemen standing by told him to put on the halter again, as Mr. Rarey would require to hold her. But the groom steadfastly, and with a knowing wink, refused. It was as much as his life was worth to go into the enclosure, and no consideration would induce him to do so. The groom

expressly stated that he had been ordered to take off the halter when he let the mare loose, and such a direction could only have been given with a reckless desire to baffle Mr. Rarey if possible, regardless of consequences. We need hardly say that the attempt failed entirely. The animal, startled by something or other, plunged about, applied his heels vigorously to the barricade which surrounded the enclosure, constructed to withstand kicks of less powerful creatures than the subject in hand, and appeared to place a portion of the audience in jeopardy. The gentlemen present interfered, and requested Mr. Rarey to give up the attempt to tame such an animal without having from the beginning some hold upon him. It was felt that Mr. Rarey had not been altogether fairly dealt with, and that certainly the taming of such an animal was not a sight for ladies. Moreover, the very presence of some one hundred people put Mr. Rarey at a great disadvantage; and accordingly, after the beast had made a rush at him, the audience with one accord withdrew. It is right distinctly to say that, notwithstanding the entreaties of his friends, Mr. Rarey never for one moment hesitated, for he felt that he must redeem his pledge to meet any horse and subdue him. In about five minutes after the company had withdrawn, it was known that Mr. Rarey had, at least, bridled the mare, and then all returned to witness further proceedings. Beyond this, the course taken was much the same as in former instances,—for, as Mr. Rarey says, horse nature is the same all the world over, and like causes produce like results. But probably none witnessed without the thrill that we felt, the slight form of Mr. Rarey lying with his head beneath the hind heels of the great creature that was so restive an hour before.

### Law and Police.

#### ILMINSTER FREE SCHOOL.—IMPORTANT TO DISSENTERS.

An important case was heard in Chancery, on Tuesday, the 25th ult., before the Lords Justices. It was an appeal from an order of the Master of the Rolls, appointing new trustees to the above-mentioned charity; and the ground of the appeal was that the school was a Church of England school, and therefore that Dissenters were ineligible as trustees. The trust was created by certain inhabitants of the parish of Ilminster in the early part of the reign of Edward the Sixth, for teaching children "as well in all godly learning and knowledge as in other manner of learning." It was contended, on the authority of Lady's Hewley's case and other decisions, that this was exclusively for a Church of England purpose, and, therefore, that no Dissenter could be appointed a trustee. By the foundation deed, however, the surplus of the rents, after paying the schoolmaster, was to be applied towards the repair of the highways; and, on this ground, the Master of the Rolls considered it to be a mixed charity, and thus distinguishable from a mere Church of England charity; and his honour therefore held that Dissenters were eligible, and ordered that certain persons, fourteen in number, therein named, and the vicar of the parish for the time being, should be appointed new trustees to act with the three surviving trustees in the future management thereof. This order was appealed against by the vicar and two other persons, and the appeal came on for hearing as above named, when Mr. R. Palmer, Q.C., and Mr. Baggallay appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Toller, Q.C., and Mr. Nalder for the respondents. The Court also, by special leave, allowed Mr. T. Baker to appear on behalf of a number of inhabitants of Ilminster, in order that the question might be raised whether the school was really a Church of England school or not. On the opening, Mr. Baggallay, in the absence of Mr. Palmer, proceeded to open the appeal, and was followed by Mr. Baker in a most able address. He contended that this was not a Church of England school at all. 1st, because the foundation deed was not made at a time when the religion of the Church of England was the established religion. 2ndly, that the trust in this case was not created by an individual who, in the absence of proof to the contrary, might be held to be a member of the only legalised church existing at the time in England, but by a body of parishioners, some of whom must be presumed to have held other doctrines than those of the Church of England.

Mr. Toller and Mr. Nalder, for the trustees, reiterated several of the arguments adduced by Mr. Baker, but relied chiefly on the cases which decided that Dissenters might be trustees where there was a surplus applicable to secular purposes, as in the present case, especially referring to the decision in the Norwich Charities by Lord Cottenham. They contended that in this case the surplus was an important part of the charity, and might become even the most important.

Mr. Roundell Palmer was heard in reply, contending that, inasmuch as the primary object of the charity was the school, in which "godly learning" was to be taught, it was manifest that Church of England doctrines would be directed to be taught if the Court were now engaged in settling that point. When this charity was established no Dissent whatever was allowed.

Mr. Baker again drew attention to the fact of the statute 1 Edward VI, cap. 12, having been passed, which, at this very time, gave perfect freedom to religious opinions.

Lord Justice Knight Bruce said that it appeared to him that the trustees ought all to be members of the Church of England, although the sons of Dissenters had very properly enjoyed, and his lordship

hoped would continue to enjoy, the advantage of being educated in the school without being instructed in the peculiar tenets of the Church of England, or being compelled to attend a place of worship where these peculiar tenets were inculcated.

Lord Justice Turner said that this case had been argued on behalf of some of the inhabitants of Ilminster as if the Court had been engaged in settling a scheme for the management of the charity. This was beside the question. Their lordships found that the school had been conducted for many years as other Church of England schools were conducted, admitting, and, as he thought, most wisely, children of Dissenters, without enforcing on them tenets of the Church of England or attendance at a place of worship of the Church of England. Any alterations to be made, if any, must be introduced through a scheme for entire remodelling the charity. The question was, whether to a school constituted as this school was, Dissenters ought to be admitted as trustees. It had been argued that the effect of their admission must be the introduction of religious disputes prejudicial to the charity. Suppose that by deaths of trustees the Dissenting trustees should become the majority, the effect would be that the master would be appointed by the Dissenters exclusively; but they were also empowered to remove the master, and they were also to fix the salary, and to provide and maintain the school-house, and these were things which he (the Lord Justice) was of opinion ought not to be committed to the hands and keeping of Dissenters. It had been urged that for many years Dissenters had been appointed among the trustees, but those appointments were not the act of this Court, but of the trustees themselves, and the Court could not be bound by them. It had been said that an appointment of trustees who were exclusively of the Church of England would tend to the prejudice of the Dissenting inhabitants; his lordship would sincerely and heartily express his wish that this might not be so, and if it should so prove, he had no doubt but that the Court would be able to remedy it, and in applying a remedy his lordship would afford his most cordial concurrence. The order made, so far as it was settled in court, was, that the name of the vicar should be inserted as a trustee instead of "the vicar for the time being," and the names of the three new Dissenting trustees appointed by the order should be omitted, "they not being members of the Church of England."

### Literature.

*Andromeda and other Poems.* By CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Parker and Son, West Strand.

Not long since we had occasion to notice a poem of Mr. Matthew Arnold's, the subject of which, as well as the mode of treatment, were purely classical. The chief poem in this new volume of Charles Kingsley's is likewise conceived entirely in the antique form, and, like the tragedy of *Merope*, may serve to show how strong a hold the types of the wondrous Hellenic intellect retain upon some of the most highly cultivated minds of the present day. In noticing Mr. Arnold's drama we took occasion to refer to some of those prejudicial limitations which embarrass and confine the writer who will persist in making his characters act, and think, and speak, as men did three thousand years ago, ere humanity was stirred by those successive waves of thought and feeling which have contributed their momentum to the life and experience of the present day; and we feel strongly the truth of the opinions which we then endeavoured to express. A writer who so conditions his productive energy will infallibly fall short of the highest triumphs,—as both Mr. Arnold, and Mr. Kingsley in the present poem, have done.

Most of our readers will be familiar with Mr. Kingsley's beautiful tales, "The Heroes";—the chief poem in this new volume is a fresh presentation in hexameter verse of the tale of Perseus and Andromeda so well told in the former. Some we imagine will still prefer the prose version, and find in it more of the Homeric even than in this in which the author has sought to revive for us the old Homeric rhythm. But no one qualified to pronounce an opinion will deny that we have here a poem of rare delicacy and gracefulness, or that the author has succeeded in a very difficult measure, at least as well as any who have essayed the same feat before him. His hexameters have more of the true Homeric roll than those of Longfellow in *Evangeline*, though it perhaps requires an ear cultivated by familiarity with the Greek models duly to appreciate the difference. One feature in Mr. Kingsley's appears scarcely ever, if at all, in *Evangeline*: the use of spondaic lines such as

"Seest thou yonder thy pupil, thou maid of the Egis-wielder?"

And in an extract presently to be given will be found another and more striking instance. We regard this as an improvement. Homer has such lines frequently, and as the weak point of English hexameters is and must be the spondees, it is well occasionally to give prominence to the "measured pace" wherewith, as Coleridge says in his ingenious lines, "slow spondee stalks."

Without some such check, the dactyls are in danger of becoming too rampant and impetuous for any passages save such as those in which Sisyphus's "contumacious stone" comes ever rolling downwards to the plain, or Virgil's horse

"Quadrupedante putrem sonitti quatit ungula campum."

It is of course needless for us to tell again the story which has been so well told by Ovid and by Mr. Kingsley: we will rather give our readers a specimen from the poem itself. The following lines are the pleading of the exposed and helpless maid to the sun-god, whose orb rises upon her misery:—

"Dost thou not pity me, Sun, though thy wild dark sister be ruthless,  
Dost thou not pity me here, as thou seest me desolate,  
weary,  
Sickened with shame and despair, like a kid torn  
young from its mother?  
What if my beauty insult thee,

(It was the mother's boast over her lovely child  
"in the joy of her girlhood," that had brought on  
her the fearful judgment.)

then blight it: but me, oh spare me!  
Spare me yet, ere he be here, fierce, tearing, unbearable!  
See me, how tender and soft, and thus helpless! See  
how I shudder,  
Fancying only my doom. Wilt thou shine thus bright,  
when it takes me?

Are there no deaths save this, great Sun? no fiery  
arrow,  
Lightning, or deep-mouthed wave? Why thus?  
What music in shrieking,  
Pleasure in warm live limbs torn slowly? And dost  
thou behold them?

Oh, thou hast watched worse deeds! All sights are  
alike to thy brightness!

What if thou waken the birds to their song, dost thou  
waken no sorrow;

Waken no sick to their pain; no captive to wrench at  
his fetters?

Smile on the garden and fold, and on maidens who sing  
at the milking;

Flash into tapestried chambers, and peep in the eyelids  
of lovers,  
Showing the blissful their bliss—Dost love, then, the  
place where thou smilest?

Lovest thou cities afame, fierce blows, and the  
shrieks of the widow?

Lovest thou corpse-strewn fields, as thou lightest the  
path of the vulture?

Lovest thou these, that thou gazest so gay on my  
tears, and my mother's,

Laughing alike at the horror of one, and the bliss of  
another?

What dost thou care, in thy sky, for the joys and  
sorrows of mortals?

Colder art thou than the nymphs: in thy broad bright  
eye is no seeing.

Hast thou a soul—as much soul as the slaves in the  
house of my father,

Wouldest thou not save? Poor thralls! they pitied  
me, clung to me weeping,

Kissing my hands and my feet—What are gods, more  
ruthless than mortals?

Worse than the souls which they rule? Let me die:  
they war not with ashes!"

Have we not here well imagined the cold though dazzling brilliancy of an aesthetically beautiful superstition, void of one deep thought, one tender soothing suggestion for the wretched!—The reader who has a relish for the subtleties of rhythm will mark the felicity of the spondaic slow movement in the line—

"What if my beauty insult thee, then blight it: but  
me, oh spare me!"

Graceful as this poem is, we confess we had rather meet Mr. Kingsley in his own field; where real human struggles are fought and real human experiences are his inspiration. Some of the shorter pieces in this volume, however, touch deeper chords in our nature, and will be read with more real delight and stir of feeling than can be possibly excited by a fanciful legend however beautiful. The pathos of the little ballad, well known, doubtless, to many of our readers, "The Sands of Dee," and again, of "The Three Fishers," appeals to our universal humanity, and kindles our sympathy to a glow, while the sorrows of *Andromeda* leave us cold. "St. Maura" again, for imagination in its higher prerogative,—blending as only the eye of God can do perfectly, the most dread and harrowing with the most glorious scenes and thoughts,—will win from many a reader who to the "classical" poem pays his indifferent perusal like a coldly-offered tribute at the shrine of Hellenic beauty, the heart-acknowledgment of a second and a third reading,—not without emotion, and perhaps tears. St. Maura is a Christian martyr, who by the side of her husband, a deacon in the church, rendered up her life and body to her Lord by crucifixion, in the year 304. The words of faith, of penitence, of self-sacrifice, are spoken from the cross to which both have been bound for martyrdom. They tell of love stronger than pain, shame, or death; of heroism of soul triumphant over material assault; of the "unresistible might of weakness," to use the glorious words of John Milton, "shaking the powers of darkness, and scorning the fiery rage of the old red dragon."

To some the subject chosen will seem too fearful;—a young and delicate wife, but three

months wedded to him who suffers by her side, outraged, scourged, sinking beneath a cruel and lingering death. A fearful subject, indeed, if this were all. Willingly do we grant that horrors such as those are no subjects for poetry; or for oratory either;—one fine line of Mrs. Browning's suggests to us all the misery of such a death, and that seems enough:—

"Martyrs by the pang without the palm," it is true there are;—perhaps our Indian mutiny has seen such;—and there is grief, there is sympathy, there are tears for such; but we need not their groans, their unredeemed misery and agony to be sung in verse, or rhetorically declaimed. Mere pain and sorrow—sorrow purposeless and uncomfited—may seem to belong to humanity; but it belongs not to the poet as such. It is for him ever to look beyond "the present distress," and to catch for us those lights from beyond in which even agony is lost and transfigured, and which gives us glimpses of the great purpose which, in all the history of mankind, however dark and painful, is being still wrought out.

And it is on the ground of this loftiness of view—this spiritual mastery over and comprehension of pain and suffering shown in it—that we vindicate for Mr. Kingsley's poem "St. Maura," legitimacy as a work of art. For the highest art will ever be that which best sympathises with the thought and purpose of God in nature and in history, and the noblest poem, that which best embodies them. We make these observations because not a few, we are sure, will be disposed to exclaim against the choice of the subject altogether; and except on these higher grounds we should certainly do so too. But we have said enough, we trust, to illustrate the difference between a piece like this, and a picture or poem vividly presenting, say, such horrors as those which have rung through our ears from Cawnpore and Delhi. Only we would recommend the reader not to turn to "St. Maura" immediately after reading "Andromeda." We shall give a few extracts, such as may seem least unfitting to appear in the pages of such a medley as a newspaper is apt to be. The scene is night. "The gazers' eyes are gone at last,

"The guards are crouching underneath the rock;  
The lights are fading in the town below,"—

the martyr pair are left

"Alone upon their crosses with their God."

St. Maura tells her husband how through weakness and fainting, she had been enabled to make a good confession, and had been ordered to the same death whereto he had already been consigned. She fears to impart the dreadful tale:—

"Will your hear more, and so forget the pain?  
And yet I dread to tell you what comes next;  
Your love will feel it all again for me.  
No! it is over; and the woe that's dead  
Rises next hour a glorious angel."

So they led me back:

And as I went, a voice was in my ears  
Which sang through all the sunlight, and the breath  
And blaze of all the garden slopes below,  
And through the harvest voices, and the moan  
Of cedar forests in the cliff above,  
And round the shining rivers, and the peaks  
Which hung beyond the cloud-bed of the west,  
And round the ancient stones about my feet.  
Out of all heaven and earth it rang, and cried,  
"My hand hath made all these. Am I too weak  
To give thee strength to say so? . . ."

Then comes the confession—the shame—the scourging—the binding to the cross. And the suffering there:

"It has become a part of my own life,  
A part of God's life in me, honour, bliss!  
I dreaded madness, and instead comes rest;  
Rest deep and smiling, like a summer's night."

There is the thrill of bodily agony, it is true, from time to time; but

"Who ever found the cross a pleasant bed?

Pain is no evil  
Unless it conquers us. These little wrists, now—  
You said, one blessed night, they were too slender,  
Too soft and slender for a deacon's wife—  
Perhaps a martyr's: you forgot the strength  
Which God can give. The cord has cut them through,  
And yet my voice has never faltered yet.

Hush! is he sleeping?  
They say that men have slept upon the cross;  
So why not he?  
And he will preach Thy Word to-morrow!—save  
Souls, crowds, for Thee! And they will know his  
worth  
Years hence—poor things, they know not what  
they do!  
And drown him martyr, and his name will ring  
Through all the shores of earth, and all the stars  
Whose eyes are sparkling through their tears to see  
His triumph,—Preacher! Martyr!"

We wonder whether Mr. Kingsley meant the contrast he gives us here between Andromeda exposed by the cruel genius of Paganism to the sea-born monster, shrinking, as the unnerved flesh will shrink, from mangling and death, her agony deepened by the very thought of the pitilessness of the "Immortals"; and St. Maura not anticipating merely, but actually bearing, with body as tender and frail, but sustained by the hand of Him who, "to them that have no might increaseth strength," agonies as fearful

as those to which the daughter of Cepheus was fabled to have been exposed, without a thought of despair or distrust. The thought has this moment occurred to us that perhaps he did. If so, we must needs somewhat qualify the recommendation we offered above, not to turn to the story of the Christian martyrdom immediately after reading the fanciful legend of Andromeda.

One or two verbal affectations occur in the Andromeda against which we must protest. It is altogether contrary to the genius of our language to employ such an *objective case* as *Andromeden* or *Persea*. Our Teutonic brethren having a tolerably perfect inflexional system of their own, are able to introduce not unintelligibly analogous cases from Greek or Latin; but from our having no objective case at all for our substantives, such a practice is for the English reader quite unmeaning. Of course those who are ignorant of inflexions will imagine by *Persea* and *Andromeden* must be meant something quite other than is meant by the two names they have so often met with before. And if Mr. Kingsley is so desirous of being classical in his grammar, should he not have given us the dative instead of the accusative in the line—

"There they met *Andromeden* and *Persea*," &c.? Nor can we reconcile our ears or our eyes to the form "Phœnics," whatever analogies may be pleaded in its favour. In page 4 Hebe seems to be a misprint for *Here*.

There are several other shorter pieces in this volume which will partly be recognised as old friends, and all of them serve to minister some imaginative pleasure, or stir some heroic thought. We are well content to accept this little volume as worthy of the many other genial creations by which Mr. Kingsley has to so large an extent laid us and the present generation under obligations to himself.

*The Earliest Inhabitants of Italy.* From Theodore Mommsen's "History of Rome." Translated by GEORGE ROBERTSON. With Preface by Dr. Schmitz. London: John W. Parker and Son.

THIS little work contains a very attractive treatment of a subject which in other hands might be considered dull and uninteresting. The author is eminently endowed with that spirit which animates the dry bones of history. He enters into the life of the past, and thus presents before the minds of his readers living forms instead of shadowy unrealities. The study of any portion of history, when conducted by a mind of this order, is sure to possess a certain human interest, and cannot fail to prove fruitful and remunerative. But a special value must attach to a historical inquiry like the present, which has for its object to determine the origin and earliest conditions of a nation which has exercised so profound an influence as the Romans have done on the whole course of human development.

The method pursued by the author deserves special notice. It consists of an application of the science of comparative philology to ethnological inquiries. This new instrument of historical research is wielded by the author with so much ingenuity and force as to bring out striking and important results. There is no doubt too much truth in the remark of Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, that "no probability is too faint, no conjecture is too bold, no etymology is too uncertain, to resist the credulity of an antiquarian in search of evidence to support an ethnological hypothesis." But we think it must be admitted that this censure, however justly applicable to most ethnological treatises, does not by any means fall upon the method or the results arrived at by the author.

Professor Mommsen has been fortunate in finding so scholarly a translator as Mr. Robertson, who has evidently brought to the performance of his task a familiar acquaintance with the subject under discussion, an accurate knowledge of the original language, and a thorough command over the resources of his own.

*Decision and Consistency, Exemplified and Honoured, in the History of Daniel and His Three Friends.* By THOMAS COLEMAN, Author of "Memorials of Independent Churches," &c. London: Judd and Glass.

THIS little volume belongs to a class of practical religious works, which, we think, is the most attractive, and the most adapted to true usefulness, of all the varieties of such publications. *Preachy* religious fictions, and books purely didactic and hortatory, are far too many; and do not meet the want which is often felt by those who would put a healthy, exciting, and wisely-directive Christian book into the hands of the young. Mr. Coleman comes much nearer to our notion of a good practical religious work. He takes a subject which supplies an historical starting-point,—which contains a story having many parts, and admitting of biographical detail,—and which involves, in its simplest treatment, the elucidation of the greatest principles, and the presentation of the purest and noblest examples. The matter of the book could hardly be more varied and interesting, for, the life and times of Daniel is a subject more attractive to the young than, perhaps, any other portion of the Old Testament,—and Mr. Coleman gives a judicious exposition and amplification of the Scripture narrative, with thoughtful unfoldings of its moral and religious significance. The practical power of the work

is all the greater, because its practical aims are not unduly obtruded.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, lupus, scrofula, consumption, throat and skin disease, ulceration and irritation of the mucous membrane, indigestion with nervousness, diarrhoea, and other chronic disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Ringworm, scurvy, leprosy, jaundice, scrofula or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with more certain, safe, and speedy remedy for their cure than Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which act so peculiarly on the constitution, and so effectually purify the blood that those diseases are quickly eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. These sovereign remedies are equally efficacious in curing tumours, burns, scabs, glandular swellings, ulcerous wounds, contracted and stiff joints.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

#### BIRTHS.

REEVES.—May 24, at 123, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Mrs. Sims Reeves, of a daughter.

FOULGER.—May 25, at Walthamstow, the wife of Arthur Foulger, Esq., of a son.

BATCHELOR.—May 25, at Wyncliffe House, Brixton-ridge, Mrs. Henry Batchelor, of a daughter.

SHAEN.—May 26, the wife of William Shaen, Esq., of 8, Bedford-row, of a son.

VINCENT.—May 28, at 9, Mornington-crescent, Regent's-park, Mrs. Henry Vincent, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

MASSEY-KIDD.—May 25, by special licence, at York, by the Rev. James Parsons, the Rev. James William Massey, D.D., LL.D., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Mary, daughter of the late J. Tindall, Esq., and relict of the late Rev. George Balderston Kidd, of Scarborough.

THOMPSON-JONES.—May 25, at St. Michael's, Stockwell, by the Rev. Charles Kemble, M.A., the Rev. Henry Thompson, incumbent of Stockwell Chapel, Surrey, to Emily Cooper, eldest surviving daughter of the late William Jones, Esq., of the Religious Tract Society.

EDWARDS-BROWN.—May 25, at the Independent Chapel, Masbrough, by the Rev. Dr. Falding, Frederick Edwards, Esq., of Moorgate-grove, Rotherham, solicitor, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of George Brown, Esq., of Forge House, Rotherham.

#### DEATHS.

JENKYN.—May 26, at Rochester, deeply lamented, the Rev. T. W. Jenkyn, D.D., the beloved pastor of the Rochester Congregational Church, and late President of Coward College.

BLAKE.—May 26, at 38, South-bank, Regent's-park, to the great grief of her family, Louisa, wife of William Alexander Blake, minister of Shouldham-street Chapel, Bryanston-square, and secretary of the Soldiers' Friend Society, aged thirty-nine years.

HARDWICKE.—May 26, at Tittenhanger, Herts, Elizabeth, Dowager Countess of Hardwicke, in the ninety-fifth year of her age.

ATLEY.—May 26, at Market Lavington, much respected, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. Atley, Independent minister of that place.

GEORGE.—May 27, after a protracted and painful illness, Anne, the beloved wife of Josiah George, Esq., of Romsey, Hants, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

LANKESTER.—May 29, at 8, Saville-row, W., Eva, third daughter of Dr. Lankester, aged five years.

JEULALATE.—May 31, at Reigate, Surrey, the Rev. H. B. Jeulalate, minister of Maze-hill Chapel, Greenwich, in the seventieth year of his age.

#### Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

##### CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The funds have been somewhat fluctuating during the week. On Saturday, in consequence of extensive sales on account of speculators, there was a fall of fully  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., which was partially recovered before the close of the market. Yesterday an improvement set in. At four o'clock, Consols were maintained at an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., compared with the closing quotations of Saturday. The market is still to a great extent influenced by the preparations for the monthly settlement. Amongst the considerations which operated on the favourable side were some considerable arrivals of specie, and the extraordinary accumulation of gold in the Bank of France.

To-day prices have been almost stationary. The monthly settlement in Consols is making satisfactory progress. Throughout the Stock Exchange there is a general complaint of the dulness of business, but, upon the whole, firmness was displayed in the share markets. The money market remains abundantly supplied.

The total value of the imports of the precious metals has been only 115,000*l.*; the exports about 142,000*l.*

The chief feature in the Board of Trade returns for the month of April is a sudden and considerable increase in the shipments of cotton goods to the East Indies. The exports of cotton goods to that quarter in April, 1858, represented no less than 862,402*l.*, against 448,683*l.* in April, 1857. Owing principally to this movement, the month's total exports were only 3*1*/<sub>2</sub> per cent. less than those for the corresponding month of last year. The decrease on the four months of 1858, however, compared with the four months of 1857, is still as much as 15 per cent.

The fortnightly settlement in shares was completed yesterday. English Railway Stocks have scarcely responded at all to the improvement in the funds. French Railway Shares exhibited rather decided symptoms of recovery, but have relapsed. There is also a revived demand for India guaranteed shares.

The fluctuations in the stock and share market during May have not been very marked. Notwith-

standing the Ministerial crisis the difference between the highest and lowest prices of Consols has been only one per cent. The general operations of the month have resulted in establishing a rise of more than a half per cent. In Exchequer-bills, however, owing to the reduction of interest from 2½d. to 1½d. per day, a considerable decline has occurred. In the railway market, notwithstanding the firmness of the funds, there has been continued heaviness, and an average fall of 3 or 4 per cent., the traffic receipts and Parliamentary legislation having alike been unfavourable. Indian descriptions, partly from the constant additions to the list of guaranteed lines, have been especially heavy.

Business in the port of London was not quite so active during the past week; 266 vessels were announced at the Custom House as having arrived from foreign ports. There were four from Ireland, and 227 colliers. The entries outwards were 120, and those cleared amounted to 98, besides five in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies were limited, and amounted to five vessels—viz., two to Port Phillip, of 1,454 tons; one to Sydney, of 906 tons; one to Hobart Town, of 592 tons; and one to New Zealand, of 723 tons; making a total of 4,609 tons.

The reports from the manufacturing districts last week speak of the effect of the Whitsun holidays upon business, and the consequent partial check to activity. There are still, nevertheless, symptoms of improvement, and the accounts from the principal localities are certainly more favourable. Nothing has transpired to show that a sudden recovery may be expected, but a gradual and progressive advance in trade is yet predicted. Confidence, through the exposures presented in the late panic, has been so severely shaken that it cannot reasonably be expected there will be a rapid movement. In Birmingham, Bradford, and Manchester, the letters state that no material variation has occurred. At Halifax, Huddersfield, and Leeds, little business has taken place, but the markets are good, and prices exhibit firmness. Throughout Nottingham, Leicester, and Sheffield, the operations have not been important, but the previous steadiness is still supported. In Ireland trade seems to be reviving; the accounts from Dublin and Belfast being generally satisfactory.

The Eastern Steam Navigation Company propose to raise the 220,000*l.* required for the completion of the *Leviathan* by granting annuities of 5*l.*, terminable in eight years, for a payment of 20*l.* They have also decided that the vessel shall be permanently employed in the traffic between England and America. Portland, in the State of Maine, whence there is direct communication with all the principal railways of the United States and Canada, is to be the American port, and Holyhead or Liverpool will be selected on this side. The passage is hoped to be regularly accomplished in seven days, and it is considered that seven or eight voyages out and home may be performed yearly. An estimate is put forward of probable earnings, showing a net profit of 17,700*l.* per voyage. In this it is assumed that the number of passengers each way will be 2,100, and that the fares should be 21*l.*, 12*l.*, and 6*l.* for first, second, and third class.

#### PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Consols for Acc-						
count	97½	97½	97½	97½	98	97½
3 per cent. Red.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
New 3 per cent.						
Annuities	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
India Stock	1,222	—	234	224	224	223½
Bank Stock	222	219	219½	221	221	221
Exchequer-bills	41 pm	33 pm	37 pm	36 pm	35	35
India Bonds	22 pm	23 pm	—	—	22	22
Long Annuities	—	18½	—	—	—	—

#### The Gazette.

##### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, May 26, 1858.

##### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£31,842,755	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Bullion	17,367,755
		Silver Bullion	—
			£31,842,755

##### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	—
Rest	3,216,099	—	£10,526,563
Public Deposits	4,931,120	Other Securities	14,579,458
Other Deposits	13,987,923	Notes	11,651,385
Seven Day and other Bills	813,911	Gold & Silver Coin	744,647
	£37,502,053		£37,502,053

May 27, 1858.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

#### Friday, May 28, 1858.

##### BANKERS.

SMITH, H., late of Belvedere-road, Lambeth, now of Union-place, Vassall-road, Brixton, bottle beer merchant, June 8, July 1.

BARNES, W. H., Hawthorn-street, King's-road, Ball's-pond, and Spencer-terrace, Spencer-road, Stoke Newington, builder, June 10, July 15.

HOLLIS, R. A., Judd-street, New-road, Chapel-street, Somers Town, and Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-road, grocer, June 11, July 15.

BURGESS, F., Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park, lodging-house-keeper, June 8, July 13.

PARKES, W. U., Pensnett, Staffordshire, baker and grocer, June 10, July 1.

HAWLEY, C., Tipton, grocer and provision dealer, June 7 and 28.

FRASER, B., Bristol, haulier, June 8, July 6.

BALDWIN, W., Bristol, hop merchant, June 8, July 6.

HEWITSON, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, mathematical instrument maker and optician, June 7, July 15.

EASTWOOD, C., late of Manchester, fruit dealer, June 9, July 14.

TURNER, C., Marsden, near Burnley, cotton spinner and manufacturer, June 10, July 1.

THOMAS, D., Carnarvon, draper, June 7 and 30.

CHAFFER, T. B., Liverpool, stone merchant, June 2 and 22.

#### Tuesday, June 1, 1858.

##### RANKRUPTS.

BULL, T., Hambledon, Southamptonshire, grocer, June 14, July 19.

FLYNN, T., Farringdon-street, City, cheesemonger, June 11, July 13.

BAYLEY, G. C., and BAILEY, J., Staleybridge, Cheshire, cotton spinners, June 17, July 2.

ROBINSON, T., jun., Sheffield, jeweller, June 19, July 10.

JONES, J., Aberavon, Glamorganshire, beerhouse-keeper, June 14, July 13.

BERRIFORD, B., Belper, Derbyshire, stonemason, June 17, July 6.

THORNCRAFT, T., Leicester, coal merchant, June 22, July 13.

WAY, J., Oxford-street, grocer, June 11, July 15.

COTTON, W., Bear-street, Leicester-square, beer retailer, June 15, July 13.

MARTIN, E., Manchester, fustian merchant, June 12, July 2.

#### Markets.

##### CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 31.

The supply of English wheat this morning was short. Factors held it for last Monday's price, which the millers would not concede to; consequently nearly the whole was left over unsold. Foreign was also held at last week's rates, and the business done was most trifling. Norfolk flour sold very slowly at 30s per sack. There was a good demand for feeding barley, at the prices of this day week. Beans and peas were quite as dear. The arrivals of foreign oats are again very heavy, and prices to-day were 1s per quarter cheaper than on Monday last; but, at the decline, there was free sale.

**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4½d to 6d.

**SEEDS.**—Monday, May 31.—Little or nothing passing in cloverseed for want of sellers and stocks. Trefoil remains unchanged in value and very low. Canaryseed sold slowly at less money. Some small lots of foreign tares have arrived, which have sold at high prices for late sowings.

**BUTCHERS' MEAT.**—ISLINGTON, Monday, May 31.

To-day's market was but moderately supplied with foreign stock, in very middling condition. The Merino sheep, shipped at Hamble, sold at 20s to 22s each. From Norfolk and Suffolk the receipts of beasts were seasonably good; but from all other quarters the arrivals were very limited. The general condition of the supply was good. For nearly all breeds we had a slight improvement in the demand, and, in some few instances, prices were 2d per 8 lbs higher than on Monday last. The best Scots sold at 4d per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,850 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 200 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 90 Scots. There was a full average show of most breeds of sheep. Heavy weights met rather a slow sale, at last Monday's currency; but prime selling sheep were in improved request, and quite 2d per 8 lbs dearer. The prime Dov. old readily at 4d 8d, and in some instances rather more, per 8 lbs. Lambs were in moderate supply and good request at from 5s 8d to 7s per 8 lbs. About 400 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. We had a steady inquiry for calves—the supply of which was rather limited—at an advance on prices of fully 2d per 8 lbs. Pigs were a slow inquiry, yet the quotations were well supported.

Per Slabs to sink the Offal.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 0 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 2 to 4 4
Second quality	3 4 3 6	Prime Southdown	4 6 4 8
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 2	Lge. coarse calves	4 2 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 4 4 6	Prime small	4 10 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 8	Large hogs	3 2 4 0
Second quality	3 10 4 2	Neatam. porkers	4 2 4 4
		Lambs 5s 8d to 7s 0d.	

Suckling calves, 10s. to 24s: Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 23s each.

**NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.**—MONDAY, May 31.

The supplies of both town and country-killed meat on sale to-day are moderate, and the trade generally rules steady, as follows:

Per Slabs by the carcass.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Small pork	3 8 to 4 2
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 0 3 2
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Middling ditto	3 4 3 10
Do. small do.	3 10 4 0	Prime ditto	4 0 4 4
Large pork	3 0 3 6	Veal	3 8 4 6
		Lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 6d.	

**PROVISIONS.**—MONDAY, May 31.—Very little was done in Irish butter last week, the local and foreign supplies being nearly equal to all wants, and all cheaper. Irish and foreign about 4s per cwt. In the early part of the week bacon was dull, and some few roulades were reported at 2s per cwt under previous rates; but towards the close the market presented a fair appearance, and business was then transacted to a fair extent at full prices. Hams and lard were in moderate request, and no noticeable change in value.

**POTATOES.**—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, May 31.—About average supplies of home-grown potatoes, chiefly in very middling condition, have come to hand since Monday last, coastwise and by railway. The imports have been fifty tons from Hamble, 225 tons from Antwerp, and 20 tons from Dunkirk. Fine samples are rather dearer, with a firm market. Otherwise, the trade rules heavy. York Regents, 14s to 19s; Kent and Essex do., 11s to 16s; Lincoln, 14s to 16s; Scotch, 8s to 16s; Middlings, 4s to 9s; Foreign 4s to 10s per ton.

**HOPS.**—MONDAY, May 31.—Our market has continued very firm throughout the past week, with a steady demand for fine samples, of which the quantity now in hand is but limited. The trade in other descriptions has been active, at full prices. An appearance of fly has been reported from the plantations in the Weald of Kent, Sussex, and Worcester; and the bine is generally weak and platty.

**WOOL.**—MONDAY, May 31.—The colonial wool sales, which commenced on the 27th of May, terminated on Monday. The quantity offered was 58,316 bales, comprising 9,388 bales from the Cape. At the commencement a reduction of 1d to 2d per lb was submitted to, but the home and foreign demand proved better than had been anticipated, and before the close there was a recovery almost to the prices of the preceding series. The condition of some of the parcels, especially of many of those from Port Phillip, is said to have been very faulty.

**TALLOW.**—MONDAY, May 31.—Since Monday last very little change has taken place in the value of tallow, and the market may be considered steady. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 5s per cwt. Rough fat, 2s 10d per lb.

**ADVERTISEMENTS.**

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, whose residence is pleasantly situated in the country, wishes to RECEIVE TWO OR THREE LITTLE GIRLS TO BOARD and EDUCATE with her own. For any little ones deprived of maternal care, or where such care is limited through affliction or other claims, this would be found a most desirable home, combining every domestic comfort with strictly moral and religious discipline. First-class references would be given and required.

Address to Y. Z., Post-office, Hawley-place, Kentish Town-road, London.

**MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS OF NATURE.**—47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling.—KNOW THYSELF! A visit to this Museum



**A NEW SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.—THE ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.**—Great results by harmless means. The most extraordinary cures have been made by this treatment in long-standing complaints. Cancer treated without pain, Lupus, Scrofula, Consumption, Throat and Skin Diseases, Ulceration and Irritation of the Mucous Membranes, Indigestion with nervousness, Diarrhoea, and other Chronic Disorders. See Treatise on Acacia Charcoal, post free, 1s. By W. Washington Evans, M.D., 12, Bernard-street, Primrose-hill, London.

**IMPORTANT to EVERY MAN who KEEPS a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.—THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE,** as used in His Majesty's stables; also on His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in cans containing 448 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 5s. per can. carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. First prize at Bingley-hall, Birmingham, class 10, the property of the Earl of Aylesford was fed with this food; also the second prize, the property of His Royal Highness, the Prince Consort. A 64-page pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr. Brebner, steward to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to Her Grace the Duchess of Athol; Sir David Cuningham, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; Sir John Heathcote Lethbridge, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day; may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, Joseph Thorley, 77, Newgate-street, London. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

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Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

**PERSONS of a FULL HABIT,** who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.

**FOR FEMALES,** these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicines that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

These Pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted. In consequence of the great and increasing demand, the Proprietor has obtained permission from her Majesty's Commissioners to have the name and address of

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This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout, was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

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#### BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS,** requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

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A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

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Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 2ls., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

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**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.** The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 9d. to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

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If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutriar, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair, Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two money stamps.

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is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

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THE BEARD, WHISKERS, AND MUSTACHIOS.

#### ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

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CAUTION.—On the wrapper of each bottle are the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, &c." in white letters, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in Red Ink. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour," characters this will be found to possess in a high degree. Half-pints 1s. 6d., Pint 2s. 6d., Quarts, 4s. 6d., and Five-pint Bottles 10s. 6d. Imperial Measure.

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These Pills are the most effectual remedy for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, and Sick Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsey, Asthma, Sore Throat, Ague, Biliousness, Erysipelas, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Tie Douloureux, Scurvy, Eruptions of the Skin, &c.

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Read the following cases of sickness, dizziness, rheumatic pains, &c., all cured by PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS:—Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Noble, Hannah-street, West Hartlepool, dated Sept. 9, 1853:—

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"To Mr. Woodcock."

"WILLIAM NOBLE."

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepay, to Page Woodcock, M.P.S., Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Persons residing in London can obtain the above Pills at Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Churchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 150, and Hanway and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; M. Doughty, 26, Blackfriars-road; Dr. Kerfoot, Crisp-street, Poplar; and all the principal Medicine Dealers in town. By Raines and Co., Liverpool, and Leith-walk, Edinburgh; Bewlay and Evans, Dublin. They are also sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom.

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The LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY's Laundry says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

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Teeth completely restored to their original form and usefulness, totally preventing further decay. Fees, 2s. 6d., 3s., and 10s. 6d. Fees for Artificial Teeth, Complete Set, Upper and Lower, 12s. 12s.; ditto in Platina, as durable as gold, 8s. 8s.; ditto in carved ivory, 2s. Single Tooth, 4s., 5s., and in gold, 12s. to 15s.

Mr. BRADSHAW, Surgeon Dentist, 2, Argyll-place, Regent-street. Ten till Four.

#### TEETH.—MR. HOWARD'S PATENT.

A new and invaluable invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD; it is the production of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed by his PATENT SYSTEM of SELF-ADHESION, without springs, wires, or ligatures, by the application of a Chemically Prepared White and Gum-coloured soft and very flexible Material, which is so highly approved of in the construction of Artificial Teeth and Gums. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of any teeth or roots, or any painful operation whatever, and from the softness and flexibility of the Material used the most perfect fit is obtained, to the exclusion of all atmospheric air, and the teeth kept perfectly firm in their places by Self-Adhesion, without springs or wires, and they will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those who are interested in it should avail themselves of this most valuable discovery.

Mr. Howard, Surgeon-Dentist, 17, George-street, Hanover-square, London. At home from Eleven till Five.

#### TEETH!

No. 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

(Removed from No. 61.)

#### BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly-invented and Patented application of chemically-prepared White and Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. EPHRAIM MORELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA-RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

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Immense reduction in the price of

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